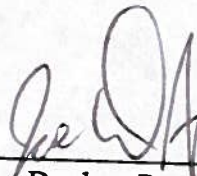


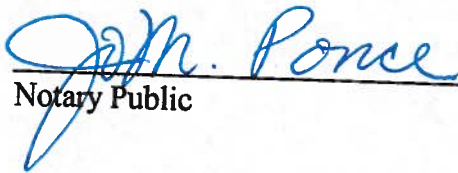
Certification

I hereby certify that I am an officer of the public entity shown below and that I hold the title indicated. The 129 pages attached hereto are true, correct, and accurate copies of the original and current adopted Solid Waste Management Plan for Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain and Rossville, as documented and maintained in my office.



Joe Dunlop, Program Coordinator
Office of Sustainable Development
Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Sworn to and subscribed
Before me this 30th day of November, 2010



Notary Public

JO M. PONCE
Notary Public, Cobb County, Georgia
My Commission Expires Feb. 17, 2012

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 1, 1901.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1899.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS,
1899.

NEW YORK:
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**WALKER COUNTY, GEORGIA
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Including the Cities of

**CHICKAMAUGA, LAFAYETTE,
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, AND ROSSVILLE**

December 4, 2007

DADE

CATOOSA

WALKER

LOCATION MAP

WALKER COUNTY, GEORGIA

0 5 10 15
SCALE IN MILES



CHATTOOGA

GORDON

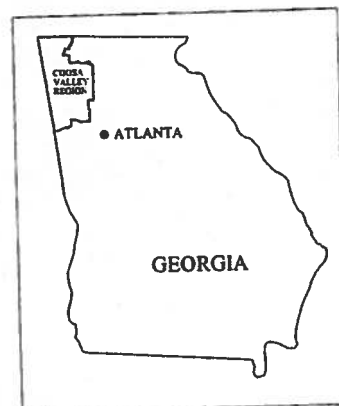
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PAULDING



Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan
Including the cities of
Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain and Rossville

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INTRODUCTION

Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan

Introduction

Purpose of this Plan

Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain and Rossville are submitting this plan in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990. Approval of this Plan will keep the above jurisdictions eligible for state solid waste management grants, loans and permits, in the next ten-year period (2007-2017).

This Solid Waste Management Plan helps the localities assess the current status of solid waste management, determine their needs and goals, and produce an implementation schedule to improve the management of solid waste in the planning area.

One beneficial aspect of the Plan is the potential to make our landfills last longer, thereby helping future generations.

The format of the Plan addresses the Minimum Planning Standards as provide by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

The plan requires local governments to assess the current status of their solid waste management and improve from that point.

Public Participation

The local governments of Walker County provided opportunities for public participation in the planning process. Public hearings, addressing only the Solid Waste Management Plan were held on April 26, 2006 at the Transfer Station and April 16, 2007 in LaFayette at the Commissioner's office. Some citizen attendance was present at both hearings. Input from these hearings is incorporated in this Plan.

Plan Structure

The Plan content is divided into seven sections which include five planning elements:

- ☐ Waste Disposal Stream Analysis
- ☐ Waste Reduction
- ☐ Collection
- ☐ Disposal
- ☐ Land Limitation

- ❑ Education and Public Involvement
- ❑ Implementation Schedule

Multi-jurisdictional relationships and management responsibilities

Multi-jurisdictional plans shall state specific relationships and management responsibilities for each planning element. Also they shall state specific relationships and management responsibilities among the governments for each planning element.

A county and its cities are periodically involved in a process called Service Delivery Strategy. One aspect is joint services and reduction of duplication. This might be the best future vehicle to help the jurisdictions achieve some integrated solid waste management process. Some integration would also facilitate formation of a joint Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

Waste Reduction – The Plan member jurisdictions each do their own reduction in a manner most suited to their needs, capabilities and financial abilities. The Cities of Rossville and Lookout Mountain are on the Tennessee state line. They are in effect, suburbs of Chattanooga Tennessee. Recycling relationships with Chattanooga are easier. Lookout Mountain is located on a mountain, adding another factor. In recent years more options have become available in markets for recycled waste.

Collection – The five entities use three different collection approaches. Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and LaFayette do their own collection. Rossville contracts out their collection. The unincorporated parts of the county have collection from many private companies. Therefore, joint collection activity is unlikely at the present. Joint equipment purchases might be a beginning point in the future.

Disposal – Three disposal locations are currently used by the cities. Since the county allows many haulers, no combined management of its disposal process can be done easily. Walker County does operate it's own transfer station.

- ❑ "Transfer Station" means a facility used to transfer solid waste from one transportation (collection) vehicle to another for transportation to a solid waste disposal facility or processing operation. A transfer station includes the enclosed waste management structure (tipping floor and loading bays) truck/equipment maintenance/fueling areas, and transport truck staging areas.

Land Limitation - Jurisdictions should attempt to cooperate on their respective zoning, land use and ordinances related to criteria for siting of solid waste facilities of any kind. Required applicant actions relating to siting of solid waste management facilities should have uniformity.

Education and public involvement – Joint participation to establish Keep Walker Beautiful can be the foundation of other efforts for more education and public involvement. A Solid Waste Advisory Committee can also be effective in recruiting businesses and civic organizations. Most of the jurisdictions were willing to explore some regional program. Some school programs are already in place. The majority of the schools are in the Walker County system. The Chickamauga City Schools system has an enrollment of approximately 1,400 students.

Defining the Planning Jurisdiction

This Solid Waste Management Plan is multi-jurisdictional. The Plan participants are the cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain and Rossville. The Walker County solid waste function deals with unincorporated areas outside the limits of the above municipalities. Please note that a small portion (approximately 185 persons) of the City of Fort Oglethorpe extends into Walker County. This municipality, in its entirety, will be included in the Catoosa County Plan in February 2008.

Physical Characteristics

Walker County is located in the Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region in extreme northwestern Georgia and consists of a series of broad, fertile valleys separated by parallel ridges of sandstone. In the western part of the county Lookout Mountain is the prominent topographic feature. Creeks drain the county ultimately emptying into the Tennessee River and Coosa River. The county borders the Tennessee state line. The county has an area of 446 square miles. City elevations range from Rossville (700 feet) to Lookout Mountain (1,800 feet). (See additional information in Land Limitation section).

Economic Characteristics

The northern half of Walker County and the cities of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Rossville are part of the metropolitan area of Chattanooga Tennessee. Therefore they are impacted by suburban expansion. The city of LaFayette, the county seat, is located in the southern portion of the county. Interstate highways are located in two adjoining counties. U.S. 27 begins its traverse of Walker at the southern boundary and leaves the county going to Chattanooga. Various state highways crisscross the county. 911.23 miles of roads serve the residents of the county. 97.4% are paved, which ranks 12th in the state. County roads account for 638.23 miles (70%) and city roads 93.02 miles (10%).

Walker County

<u>All Industries</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2004</u>
Avg. # of establishments	821	830

Avg. monthly employment	15,001	14,446
Total weekly wages (\$)	6,765,451	7,584,150

Businesses by jurisdiction

Chickamauga

Crystal Springs Print works - recycles cardboard and office waste
 Shaw Industries
 Burtco Carpet – recycles office waste
 15% of the County Chamber members are located here.

LaFayette

Roper – ranges and cook tops
 Blue Bird – school buses
 Color Spectrum – nylon yarn
 Walker County Government
 Wal-Mart

Some companies as large as 1,800 employees
 At least seven of 15 largest employers in the County are located in the city.
 Half of the County Chamber members are located here as well.

Lookout Mountain

This municipality has twenty mostly small businesses. The exception is the Rock City/
 Ruby Falls major tourist attraction.

Rossville

The Rossville City Clerk estimated has approximately 200 mostly small businesses.
 Though there are a few larger companies with close to 150 employees.

Manufacturing

Bevis Rope
 C & D Cultured marble
 Zion Carpet
 Curbs Plus – roof curbs
 Owens container – plastic containers

Services

Rossville Bank

GT Distributors – Distribute safety equipment

Walker County unincorporated

Northwestern Technical College

Walker County State Prison

Nissin – brake components

Agriculture – 30% of the county's land area; 642 farms with an average size of 127 acres
20% of the County Chamber of Commerce members are located outside the municipalities

Demographic Characteristics- 2000 Census

Walker County

Population – 61,053

Num. of Households – 2000 Census

Average Household size

2.54 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size

2.98 persons 3.14 - US

Total Housing Units

Owner occupied	18,163	76.9%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	5,442	23.1%	33.8% - US

Chickamauga

Population – 2,245

Num. of Households – 2000 Census

Average Household size

2.50 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size

3.00 persons 3.14 - US

Total Housing Units

Owner occupied	619	68.9%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	280	31.1%	33.8% - US

LaFayette

Population – 6,702

Num. of Households – 2000 Census

Average Household size

2.33 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size

2.94 persons 3.14 - US

Total Housing Units

Owner occupied	1,600	58.8%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	1,121	41.2%	33.8% - US

Lookout Mountain

Population – 1,617

Num. of Households – 2000 Census

Average Household size

2.62 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size

3.16 persons 3.14 - US

Total Housing Units

Owner occupied	515	83.3%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	1,121	41.2%	33.8% - US

Rossville

Population – 3,511

Num. of Households – 2000 Census

Average Household size

2.26 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size

2.85 persons 3.14 - US

Total Housing Units

Owner occupied	837	55.5%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	670	44.5%	33.8% - US

WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

Amount of Waste Disposed

According to the *Walker County Solid Waste Management Plan*, prepared by Mayes, Sudderth & Etheredge, Inc, dated April 15, 1992, an estimated total of 55,630 tons of waste were received at the county's old Marble Top Road Landfill for disposal in 1991. This total included waste generated by the cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville. According to county and city officials in 1991, no solid waste was imported into Walker County and none was exported.

On June 30, 1998, the old Walker County-Marble Top Road Landfill ceased accepting waste, and the county built a transfer station on the property to handle waste for disposal at an out-of-county facility. The county began construction of a new landfill, Marble Top Road Site 2, scheduled for completion in 2001. The new landfill began accepting waste in November 2002, not as a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill as first planned, but as a construction and demolition (C&D) type facility. The table below shows the total waste disposed at the Walker County-Marble Top Road Site 2 Landfill for three recent years.

Table 1: Total Annual Waste Disposed at Marble Top Road Site 2 Landfill, 2003-05

Year	Tons Disposed
2003	27,886
2004	49,100
2005	46,403

Source: Walker County and Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD)

Imported and Exported Waste

Table 2 shows the waste disposed at the county's C&D landfill in 2005 by source.

Table 2: Waste Disposed at Marble Top Road Site 2 Landfill by Source (2005)

Source of Waste	Tonnage Reported	Percent of Total
Walker County	17,088.94	36.83
Chickamauga	476.46	1.03
LaFayette	371.42	0.80
Lookout Mountain	533.01	1.15
Rossville	579.64	1.25
Walker County Total	19,049.47	41.05
Catoosa County	3,416.70	7.36
Fort Oglethorpe	1,079.65	2.33
Ringgold	236.68	0.51

Out of state (TN)	22,620.53	48.75
Imported Total	27,353.56	58.95
Total (all sources)	46,403.03	100.00

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD)

As can be seen, a majority of the waste disposed at the Marble Top Road Site 2 Landfill in 2005, 58.95%, was imported. Imported waste disposed in Walker County in 2005 amounted to 27,353.56 tons and came from Catoosa County, Georgia, and its cities and Tennessee. The amount imported from out of state (Tennessee) was 82.70% of the import total and 48.75% of the total from all sources. Construction and demolition waste generated in Walker County and disposed in Walker County in 2005 amounted to 19,049.47 tons, which was 41.05% of the total waste disposed in the county. Using a projected 2005 population of 63,441, the 19,049 tons of Walker County waste disposed at the Marble Top Road Site 2 Landfill results in a per capita disposal rate of 1.65 lbs/person/day.

Since Walker County has no municipal solid waste landfill in operation, all of the county's solid waste that is disposed in or requires disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill must be exported. In 2005 only a relatively small quantity of Walker County's exported municipal solid waste, 1,305 tons, was disposed in Georgia. That amount was disposed at the Murray County US 411 Westside Site 2 Landfill, probably by a single private waste hauler. The remainder of Walker County's waste disposed in municipal solid waste landfills is exported out of state to Tennessee and Alabama via a half-dozen transfer stations located in Walker, Catoosa, Dade, and Chattooga Counties, Georgia, and Hamilton County, Tennessee. With these several options available, the county's municipalities, citizens, and private waste haulers are selecting waste handling facilities based on economic factors. Each time a new waste handling facility opens or waste handling fees change at one or more area facilities, a redistribution of the county's municipal solid waste among the various handling facilities is likely to occur.

Table 3 shows the tonnage of waste handled in three recent years by the Walker County Transfer Station. According to Walker County Landfill and Transfer Station personnel, approximately 90% of the waste handled by the Walker County Transfer Station is generated within Walker County, while approximately 10% is imported. Therefore, in 2005, approximately 17,018 tons of Walker County waste was exported out of state for disposal via the county's transfer station. This waste included municipal solid waste from the Walker County cities of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain.

Table 3: Waste Handled at the Walker County Transfer Station, 2003-05

Year	Total Tonnage Handled	Walker County Tonnage (estimated)
2003	21,050	18,945
2004	23,805	21,425
2005	18,909	17,018

Source: Walker County Landfill and Transfer Station

Total waste handled at the Walker County Transfer Station for the first three quarters of 2006 amounted to 11,330 tons. Annualized, this quantity would be a 20% reduction from 2005. When the county transfer station experiences a reduction in the quantity of waste handled, other area facilities are necessarily handling more of Walker County's municipal solid waste.

Table 4 shows the estimated percentages of waste handled by the Walker County Transfer Station by generating sector. Based on these estimates, 97% of the waste handled at the county's transfer station is residential and commercial waste or actual municipal solid waste (according to the state's legal definition).

Table 4: Waste Handled by the Walker County Transfer Station by Sector

Sector	Percent of Total Weight
Residential	85
Commercial	12
Industrial	3
All Sectors	100

Source: Walker County Landfill and Transfer Station personnel

Personnel at five other area transfer stations were interviewed in an attempt to obtain estimates of the tonnage of Walker County waste each facility handled for out-of-state transfer. This effort proved to be unexpectedly complex and was largely unsuccessful, failing to produce a reliable estimate of additional Walker County waste exported out of state for disposal.

Walker County Per Capita Disposal Rate

To arrive at the total amount of Walker County waste disposed; one must take the sum of all Walker County waste disposed within the county as well as all Walker County waste exported to out-of-county disposal facilities. Since the total quantity of Walker County waste exported out of state via the several area transfer stations (other than Walker County's) could not be accurately obtained, the total annual amount of Walker County waste disposed must be estimated.

Possibly the best estimation of the county's annual amount of disposed waste would be obtained by using the historical disposal rate from 1991, 5.15 lbs/person/day. This rate was determined at a time when no waste was imported, all of the county's disposed waste was landfilled at the old Marble Top Road facility, and the actual amount disposed was weighed. This method would assume the county's waste disposal rate has remained flat since 1991. Using a projected 2005 county population of 63,441 would result in an estimate of 59,627 tons of Walker County waste disposed in that year.

Another method of estimating the amount of county waste requiring disposal would be to use the statewide disposal rate at municipal solid waste landfills, 6.5 lbs/person/day for

FY 2004. A flat disposal rate would also be assumed with this method, since the state disposal rate has remained relatively flat since 1998. This method would result in an estimate of 75,257 tons of Walker County waste disposed in 2005.

These two estimates should be considered low-range and high-range estimates of the actual amount of Walker County waste disposed.

Variations in Quantities of Waste Disposed

The planning area does not experience any significant fluctuations in the quantities or types of waste disposed due to unique conditions or seasonal variation. Public events such as Chickamauga's "Down Home Day" and "War Between the States Day" and single, annual festivals in LaFayette and Lookout Mountain do not have an appreciable effect on waste quantities. Some increase in the volume of yard and land-clearing debris coming to the county's inert landfill during the Georgia Environmental Protection Division's (EPD) annual ban on open burning (May 1 – September 30) has been observed, however.

Ten Year Waste Projections

Table 5 provides an extrapolation of anticipated Walker County waste amounts requiring disposal for the ten-year planning period based on the historical per capita disposal rate of 1991. It is assumed that this per capita disposal rate will remain flat during the planning period. These should be considered low-range projections for the planning period.

**Table 5: Projected Walker County Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal
(Low-Range)**

Year	County Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	64,379	5.15	60,508
2008	64,847	5.15	60,948
2009	65,316	5.15	61,389
2010	65,785	5.15	61,830
2011	66,319	5.15	62,332
2012	66,853	5.15	62,833
2013	67,387	5.15	63,335
2014	67,921	5.15	63,837
2015	68,455	5.15	64,339
2016	69,087	5.15	64,933
2017	69,719	5.15	65,527

Notes: (1) Population projections from *Coosa Valley RDC and North Georgia RDC Joint Regional Comprehensive Plan, Technical Staff Report Update (June 18, 2004)*; (2) Per capita disposal rate from *Walker County Solid Waste Management Plan (1992)*.

Table 6 provides projected Walker County waste amounts requiring disposal for the ten-year planning period based on the statewide per capita disposal rate. It is assumed that this disposal rate of 6.5 lbs/person/day will remain flat over the planning period, as it has tended to remain since 1998. Projections in Table 6 should be considered high-range projections for the planning period.

Table 6: Projected Walker County Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal (High-Range)

Year	County Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	64,379	6.50	76,370
2008	64,847	6.50	76,925
2009	65,316	6.50	77,481
2010	65,785	6.50	78,037
2011	66,319	6.50	78,671
2012	66,853	6.50	79,304
2013	67,387	6.50	79,938
2014	67,921	6.50	80,571
2015	68,455	6.50	81,205
2016	69,087	6.50	81,954
2017	69,719	6.50	82,704

Notes: (1) Population projections from Coosa Valley RDC and North Georgia RDC Joint Regional Comprehensive Plan, Technical Staff Report Update (June 18, 2004); (2) Per capita disposal rate from Georgia Solid Waste Management Report, 2004, Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

Tables 7 through 9 use recent scale data, the resulting per capita disposal rate, and population projections to project waste quantities into the future for the cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, and Lookout Mountain. For simplicity, each city's per capita disposal rate is assumed to remain constant over the planning period.

Table 7: Projected City of Chickamauga Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	2,253	3.91	1,608
2008	2,254	3.91	1,608
2009	2,255	3.91	1,609
2010	2,256	3.91	1,610
2011	2,258	3.91	1,611
2012	2,260	3.91	1,613
2013	2,261	3.91	1,613
2014	2,263	3.91	1,615
2015	2,265	3.91	1,616
2016	2,267	3.91	1,618
2017	2,269	3.91	1,619

Notes: (1) Population projections are based on the average rate of change from 1980 to 2000, increased by 70% every 10 years; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect only residential and commercial components collected by the city.

Source: Walker County Transfer Station and Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

Table 8: Projected City of LaFayette Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	6,812	2.74	3,406
2008	6,828	2.74	3,414
2009	6,843	2.74	3,422
2010	6,859	2.74	3,430
2011	6,886	2.74	3,443
2012	6,913	2.74	3,457
2013	6,939	2.74	3,470
2014	6,966	2.74	3,483
2015	6,993	2.74	3,497
2016	7,020	2.74	3,510
2017	7,047	2.74	3,524

Notes: (1) Population projections are based on the average rate of change from 1980 to 2000, increased by 70% every 10 years; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect residential, commercial, and industrial components collected by the city.

Source: City of LaFayette and Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

Table 9: Projected City of Lookout Mountain Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	1,684	2.66	817
2008	1,693	2.66	822
2009	1,703	2.66	827
2010	1,712	2.66	831
2011	1,728	2.66	839
2012	1,744	2.66	847
2013	1,761	2.66	855
2014	1,777	2.66	863
2015	1,793	2.66	870
2016	1,809	2.66	878
2017	1,825	2.66	886

Notes: (1) Population projections are based on the average rate of change from 1980 to 2000, increased by 70% every 10 years; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect only residential and commercial components collected by the city.

Source: City of Lookout Mountain and Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

Table 10 uses an annual tonnage estimate provided by Allied Waste of Chattanooga, the resulting per capita disposal rate, and population projections to project waste quantities

into the future for the City of Rossville. For simplicity, the City of Rossville's per capita disposal rate is assumed to remain constant over the planning period.

Table 10: Projected City of Rossville Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	3,428	2.36	1,476
2008	3,416	2.36	1,471
2009	3,404	2.36	1,466
2010	3,392	2.36	1,461
2011	3,380	2.36	1,456
2012	3,368	2.36	1,451
2013	3,356	2.36	1,445
2014	3,344	2.36	1,440
2015	3,333	2.36	1,436
2016	3,321	2.36	1,430
2017	3,309	2.36	1,425

Notes: (1) Population projections are based on the average rate of change from 1980 to 2000; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect only the residential component (excluding bulk waste) collected by Allied Waste of Chattanooga.

Source: Allied Waste of Chattanooga and Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

Waste Characterization

Identifying the composition of Walker County's waste stream could play an important role in solid waste system planning and design. Such information can be used to identify materials to target for diversion or additional diversion and can serve as a baseline to measure future progress. In other words, waste characterization studies data can be used to determine the quantity of a material available for recovery, measure the effectiveness of current recycling programs, and more correctly size solid waste and recycling facilities.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs commissioned the *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, completed in 2005 that compiled data not only statewide, but also regionally for 13 of the regional development centers in the state. Local governments preparing their solid waste management plans can use these data.

The *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study* of 2005 explains waste generating sectors that are also present in Walker County.

Residential waste: Waste generated in detached single-family residences that are typically served on a collection route by a hauler using specialized waste collection trucks. Multi-family waste generated by multi-unit apartments or condominiums, usually collected via dumpster by a hauler with special collection trucks.

Commercial waste: The commercial sector is highly variable and includes waste from all non-residential sources including institutions, businesses and industrial facilities (excluding specially classified industrial waste). A hauler using specialized collection trucks often collects this waste.

Self-haul waste: Many areas, especially rural areas (not within cities) where curbside collection is not widespread, residents and even some businesses (e.g. contractors) commonly self-haul their waste for disposal, using cars, trucks, vans and other non-packer trucks. This waste could be classified as residential, commercial or mixed.

Convenience site: In rural areas where no route collection service exists, there may be a network of convenience sites where, predominantly single-family residents drop off their waste. This waste could be classified as residential, commercial or mixed.

Composition of MSW Disposed

No analyses of Walker County's waste stream have been conducted. Consequently, the material composition of Walker County's disposed municipal solid waste is assumed to be similar to the Coosa Valley regional analysis reported in the *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study*. Table 11 shows detailed composition results for municipal solid waste disposed in the Coosa Valley region. It should be noted that these results apply only to disposed waste generated by the residential and commercial sectors—actual municipal solid waste according to the definition of municipal solid waste in state law.

Table 11: Detailed Composition of MSW Disposed in the Coosa Valley RDC and Statewide (% of Total Weight)

Group	Material	Coosa Valley Average	Statewide Aggregated Average
Paper	Newspaper	6.2%	4.8%
	Corrugated Cardboard	4.6%	11.0%
	Office	3.0%	3.4%
	Magazine/Glossy	2.9%	2.6%
	Paperboard	3.4%	3.4%
	Mixed (Other Recyclable)	2.7%	3.0%
	Other (Non-recyclable)	11.9%	10.5%
	Total Paper	34.6%	38.7%
Plastic	#1 PET Bottles	1.9%	1.3%
	#2 HDPE Bottles	1.6%	1.1%

	#3-#7 Bottles	0.3%	0.2%
	Expanded Polystyrene	1.4%	1.4%
	Film Plastic	6.2%	7.4%
	Other Rigid Plastic	5.0%	4.4%
	Total Plastic	16.4%	15.8%
Glass	Clear	2.5%	1.7%
	Green	0.2%	0.4%
	Amber	1.5%	1.2%
	Other	0.3%	0.4%
	Total Glass	4.4%	3.7%
Metal	Steel Cans	2.0%	1.3%
	Aluminum Cans	1.0%	0.7%
	Other Ferrous	0.8%	2.6%
	Other Non-Ferrous	0.6%	0.7%
	Total Metal	4.4%	5.4%
Organics	Yard Waste	4.8%	2.7%
	Wood (non-C&D)	1.0%	1.9%
	Food Waste	13.4%	12.0%
	Textiles	5.5%	4.0%
	Diapers	5.2%	2.5%
	Fines	1.9%	2.8%
	Other Organics	1.2%	1.3%
	Total Organic	33.0%	27.1%
C&D	Drywall	0.2%	0.4%
	Wood	1.5%	2.5%
	Inerts	0.4%	0.4%
	Carpet	1.2%	1.4%
	Other C&D	1.4%	1.2%
	Total C&D	4.8%	6.0%
Inorganics	Televisions	0.5%	0.1%
	Computers	0.3%	0.1%
	Other Electronics	0.7%	1.8%
	Tires	0.0%	0.2%
	HHW	0.3%	0.4%
	Other Inorganics	0.6%	0.8%
	Total Inorganics	2.4%	3.3%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%

As shown, paper, organics, and plastics make up the three largest portions of the waste disposal stream. Construction and demolition debris makes up the fourth largest portion, followed by metal and glass. Inorganics make up the smallest portion of the waste disposal stream. The five most abundant material components of the waste disposal stream in the Coosa Valley region, by weight, are food waste (13.4%), non-recyclable paper (11.9%), newspaper (6.2%), film plastic (6.2%), and textiles (5.5%).

Unique conditions and/or seasonal variations:

Walker County

Waste from Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain festivals days do impact the county's transfer station.

The annual Burn Ban from May through September increases the waste amount going in the inert fill.

Chickamauga

2 festivals – Lions Club – City provides a truck – no charge

“Down Home Day”

“War Between the States Day”

LaFayette

4th of July event waste is also taken to White's Transfer Station.

US highway 27 bypass completion will bring some growth to the city.

Lookout Mountain

City has only one festival, which is held at the school in the spring. The city provides cans. Approximately two yards per year of additional waste is generated.

Rossville

None

WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT

WASTE REDUCTION

Inventory of Waste Reduction Activities

“Source Reduction” means actions taken to prevent the generation of waste initially. Financial incentives, waste audits and industrial process changes were not discovered. One waste reuse scenario is occurring in the City of LaFayette and is described below.

Recycling Activities

Walker County

The county is open to all haulers, none of which pick up recycling. Recycling is done at the Walker County Transfer Station. The county also operates a Construction and Demolition landfill. The C&D fill is located near the transfer station. Personnel estimated 8-12% of Construction and Demolition waste is metal. Metal is held in bins. Recycling of metal, aluminum and steel is picked up by Regional Recycling Company, located in Gainesville, Georgia. However, the Fred Burden Company takes only aluminum cans.

There is currently no active formal residential recycling program in Walker County.

Chickamauga

The City of Chickamauga has a totally voluntary program of recycling. The recycling location is the Old American Center, on 14th Street. This site is not manned. Several bins are located there. Newspapers, magazines, cardboard and office paper are the materials that are removed from the waste stream. One bin is utilized solely for cardboard. A company picks up the bins and keeps any monies generated. Any metal is taken by the city and sold. A formal curbside residential recycling program is not currently being used. Crystal Springs Print Works Company and Burtco Carpet both recycle office paper waste. Crystal also recycles cardboard.

LaFayette

The City of LaFayette does not provide curbside recycling service. However, the city does provide a “drop-off” collection center. The collection center is open (manned) Tuesdays and Thursdays and is publicly advertised on the radio and in local newspapers.

It is located near the public works department, and receives recyclables such as glass (clear and colored), aluminum, plastics, mixed paper, and corrugated cardboard. A baler is available at the collection center, as is a glass compactor that produces a product favorably received by the recycling firm. Shredded paper is received from the Walker County Board of Education office. Individuals, who collect cans for money, keep aluminum cans out of the waste stream. Currently, prices for cans make it worthwhile to do this. Volunteers transport paper, cardboard, glass, and other collected recyclables, once a month, to Chattanooga. The program targets all city residents and businesses that wish to avail themselves of these various recycling activities. Some county residents also use the center.

One interesting waste reuse was discovered. Flex-A-Bed Company, a producer of mattresses and bedsprings, has manufacturing waste that the city transports to Quality Carpet Cushion Company for use in their process. Quality Carpet manufactures rebonded carpet padding. Both companies are in LaFayette. This provides a good example of how a public/private effort does keep potential waste out of our landfills.

Lookout Mountain

Glass and plastic are not taken by the city, but citizens do take these to recycling markets in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The local grocery store does its own cardboard recycling. A dumpster is located at City Hall for mixed paper. The approximately five ton dumpster is picked up monthly. It is picked up and taken to Chattanooga and recycled. 1,000 pounds per year of metal is accumulated and picked up by a private hauler. The Public Works Director, City of Lookout Mountain, did not know of any private recycling in his city.

There is currently no curbside residential recycling program in the city.

Rossville

The City of Rossville had curbside recycling until three years ago. Due to the small, 20% participation rate and the cost, it was discontinued. The city's Streets Department picks up metal and sells it to a scrap dealer. Citizens can and do go to Chattanooga and other places to recycle other items. Rossville officials knew of no private recycling in the city limits.

There is currently no curbside residential recycling program in the city.

Yard Trimming

Georgia law specifies: "Effective September 1, 1996, each city, county or solid waste management authority shall impose restrictions on yard trimmings which are generated in or may ultimately be disposed of in its area of jurisdiction".

The jurisdictions covered by this Plan are in compliance with the Georgia law regarding the requirement of not placing yard trimmings in or mixing with municipal solid waste. Yard trimmings are generally chipped and reused by residents.

Walker County

Citizens self-haul yard trimmings to the inert fill located by the County Transfer Station. The county uses its grinder to produce 1-1/2 inch product required by Bowater Incorporated, Calhoun, Tennessee. Bowater is a paper, pulp and forest products company. This facility has installed biomass boilers, using materials that had previously gone to landfills. These boilers generate steam and electricity.

Chickamauga

Using a curbside pick up method, the City takes yard waste to the Walker C&D landfill. They accomplished this using their own brush truck. The fill is at the closed county landfill site, which now is the location of the county transfer station. City pick up of this waste is on a work order basis only. Residential grass clippings must be bagged. The city also has a vehicle that vacuums leaves. The city does not do chipping. However, Walker County does grinding. The only end product for distribution is leaves, which can be taken to the owner's property by request.

LaFayette

The city currently collects brush, tree limbs, grass, and leaves. The collection takes place at the curb and is done with a knuckle boom truck. One boom truck is used exclusively for yard waste. The collection with the knuckle boom truck is on a once per month schedule. Yard waste is taken to the, Coffman Springs Road, C and D landfill. In the year 2005, yard waste diverted from MSW landfills averaged 40 tons per month. Some of the 40 tons is further diverted, by using a 10-foot, tub grinder to produce product that is sold to individuals or used for city erosion control. The grinder is located near the landfill in an area that is used for mulch storage. LaFayette does not use a normal transportable chipper. Rather, the tub grinder is used for this function. The old city landfill also has an area for Construction and Demolition waste. LaFayette handled 1,422 pounds of brush last year. 329 tons of leaves are processed in a year. Most leaf collection occurs during a three to four month period each year. A flat bed truck pulls a leaf machine.

Lookout Mountain

The city does removal of yard trimmings from the curbside. Three days per week is the frequency of pick-ups. Two brush trucks and one leaf machine are used. The one backhoe is used to load brush. The department does not have a chipper.

Brush and leaf management is currently being evaluated, in order to find other end uses or storage. Brush is now going to private land. A previous inert fill was shut down.

Brush recycled during the period May 2005 through April 2006 amount to 1,704 cubic yards. Leaves recycled during the same period came to a total of 642 cubic yards.
(See table below)

Month	Cubic Yards of Brush	Cubic Yards of Leaves
May-05	154	Not reported
Jun-05	158	Not reported
Jul-05	60	Not reported
Aug-05	188	Not reported
Sep-05	240	54
Oct-05	168	20
Nov-05	48	128
Dec-05	64	194
Jan-06	120	42
Feb-06	96	64
Mar-06	248	120
Apr-06	160	20
TOTALS	1,704	642

Source: City of Lookout Mountain

Rossville

Rossville takes brush and tree limbs at the curbside. This is done with the city brush truck and the items are chipped. Residents may keep the chippings if they desire. Each residence is served twice per month. Those on the east side of McFarland Avenue have pick up on the first and third Tuesdays. West of McFarland pick up is on the second and fourth Tuesdays.

Special Management Item handling

Common Sources Of Contaminants In Municipal Solid Waste:

Batteries
Electronics
Motor Oil
Solvents
Cleaning Products
Automotive Products
Paints and Varnishes
Cosmetics

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency, 1994

Walker County

The transfer station at Marble Top Road utilizes a drum to accumulate used oil. A-1 Shipley's Waste Oil, Chattanooga, Tennessee, then picks it up. Fred Burden Company handles used car batteries. White goods are also received at the transfer station. Scrap tires may be voluntarily disposed of at the transfer station. Fees of \$3 per car tire, \$5 per truck tire, and \$50 for over-size tires, are assessed. The current tire recycler is Tri-State Tire Recovery in Blue Ridge, Georgia.

Chickamauga

Oil tends to be generated by oil change stores, garages and citizens performing their own oil changes. The used oil then is handled by an independent service.

White goods are handled by city pick up and are then taken to a central location. An individual retrieves from this location and sells the scrap for a small profit.

Tires are mostly from tire retailers. The city charges for the transport of the tires to the Walker County Transfer Station. Cost for this service is the transfer station charge plus 25%.

The sanitation department does not accept batteries or paint.

LaFayette

Either individuals or the city sanitation department bring special management items to the city "drop off" collection center. LaFayette has a very small volume of used tires. They estimate they have accumulated 75 over a period of several years. The tires are ultimately taken to either White's transfer station (private) or to the Walker County transfer station. Both locations require payment. A new arrangement for disposal of white goods has begun with Tri-Star Recycling of Alabama. They will pay LaFayette \$24 per ton. When there are items that require refrigerant removal, Tri-Star will take these away, but at no reimbursement to the city. Fortunately there is not a charge to the city for Tri-Star taking these refrigerant items.

The city sanitation department does not take hazardous household waste. However, dried paint will be picked up because White's Transfer Station has no prohibition. Auto parts stores take used batteries, relieving the city of dealing with them. Electronics are handled by the city along with its pick up of debris.

Lookout Mountain

Oil is taken at city hall and picked up by a recycler out of Chattanooga. The quantity is approximately one 55-gallon drum of waste oil per year.

No white goods are taken by the city. Nor does the city take batteries, but some private haulers will handle them.

Tires are cut down by the city and taken to the Walker Transfer Station. Approximately 10 passenger car tires per year make up this small amount. Big truck tires go to a recapper in Chattanooga. The City does not use recaps on its vehicles.

Electronics are put in with garbage because nobody currently takes them.

Rossville

The city does not take any used oil. Tires are taken to the Walker County transfer station. Residents may call the city and make a request for pick up of White Goods (washer, dryer, stove). White Goods are then sold by the city.

Assessment and Adequacy of Current Programs

Table 4 shows the estimated percentages of waste handled by the Walker County Transfer Station by generating sector. Based on these estimates, 97% of the waste handled at the county's transfer station is residential and commercial waste or actual municipal solid waste (according to the state's legal definition).

Table 4: Waste Handled by the Walker County Transfer Station by Sector

Sector	Percent of Total Weight
Residential	85
Commercial	12
Industrial	3
All Sectors	100

Source: Walker County Landfill and Transfer Station personnel

As shown in the table, the jurisdictions are correctly targeting residential waste.

Since the State mandatory 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal was lifted, local jurisdictions have not yet set their individual percentage per capita waste disposal reduction goals. They are planning to do this during this Plan period, which ends in 2017.

Walker

The county has a satisfactory system. An improvement might be the addition of another convenience center site. This would be for recycling items only. Also, the county could meet with local industries to explore working together with them on recycling.

Chickamauga

The City Manager believed the current system is good for the present. Since the recycling bins stay full, more bins may be justified. He is exploring easily accessible markets for recyclables. In the past they were using a large recycling center in Chattanooga, called the Orange Center, which utilized handicapped workers. The City had to haul the items to the center and pay the center to recycle; therefore it was too costly to continue.

LaFayette

The City Public Works Director is working on two grants, one for a recycling trailer to do collection within the city. The other grant is to build a pull-through building, at the old city landfill, for citizen recycling drop-off.

Lookout Mountain

Being such a small city, it is doing a good job of recycling. The official interviewed, expressed a desire to explore a joint effort with the adjacent City of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

Rossville

It is unfortunate that the city had such a low participation rate in their former program. The city is in a period of flat growth in population and revenues; therefore recycling is a low priority. Fortunately, its adjacency to the Chattanooga city limits provides nearby recycling opportunities.

Needs and Goals

Goal: *Make quantified annual increase in the amount of recycling by county and cities.*

Needs:

- ☐ Build drive-thru recycling facility at Transfer Station with grant funds.
- ☐ Continue facilitating reuse of waste from Flex-a-Bed Company (Lafayette).
- ☐ Identify and implement incentives to encourage source reduction.
- ☐ Continue to monitor amounts of collected recyclables.
- ☐ Expand office paper recycling program in government buildings.

- ❑ Participate in solid waste reduction seminars and workshops.
- ❑ Obtain tire chipper through grant funding.
- ❑ Enhance market identification.
- ❑ Encourage "backyard" composting.
- ❑ Monitor the effectiveness of waste reduction programs.

COLLECTION ELEMENT

COLLECTION

Inventory of current collection practices

Walker County

Numerous private haulers operate in the county. (See listing below) Some areas are probably not served because private haulers have deemed them unprofitable. This would be due to difficult accessibility, too few households in an area or long distances between households desiring collection service. Haulers normally provide once per week pickup unless a customer would like to pay extra for additional service. This is the standard practice among haulers in the county. White goods and bulky items must be self-hauled to the county transfer station. Citizens self-haul yard trimmings to the inert fill located near the County Transfer Station. The county uses its grinder to produce chips for reuse. Recycling is only collected from the transfer station.

If county residents wish to self-haul, they may go to the county transfer station. Additionally, the county offers two unmanned green box sites in separate isolated areas of the county. These sites have dumpsters for garbage only. There are no receptacles for any other type of solid waste.

Haulers do not perform collection of recycled items, special management items nor provide collection service for any type of yard waste.

Private and public waste haulers that are currently operating in the county.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
City of Fort Oglethorpe	P.O. Box 5509, Ft. Oglethorpe, GA 30742	706-866-2544
City of Chickamauga	P O Box 69, Chickamauga, GA 30707	706-375-3177
Lookout Mtn., GA	1214 Lula Lake Rd, Lookout Mtn., GA	706-820-1586
Fairview Disposal	13 Broadway Rd., Rossville, GA 30741	706-861-3283
Wallins Garbage Service	P O Box 194, Chickamauga, GA 30707	706-375-4587
Priority Waste Service	P O Box 6314, Chattanooga, TN 37401	423-634-0336
Allied Waste (BFI)	1018 East 38 th St., Chattanooga, TN 37407	423-867-4650
AMR Waste Systems	P O Box 21, Rome, GA 30162	706-295-3787
Tennessee Waste Haulers	P O Box 16155, Chattanooga, TN 37416	423-664-7000
Industrial Refuse Service	136 Norvell Dr., Signal Mtn., TN	423-622-9477

	37371	
Lake Winnie	P O Box 91498, Chattanooga, TN 37412	706-866-5681
Reliable Waste Disposal	3333 St. Elmo Av., Chattanooga, TN 37108	423-266-4545
Waste Connections of TN	386 Industrial Dr., Cleveland, TN 37311	423-559-0554
H & R Garbage Service	P O Box 206, Trion, GA 30753	1-800-314-9791
White's Sanitation	P O Box 54, Lyerly, GA 30730	706-734-7767
Whitener's Garbage Service	6031 S. Hwy 341, Chickamauga, GA 30707	n/a

Other waste companies and haulers possibly operating in Walker County

Groves Disposal Service

353 Bowen Lane, Chickamauga, GA 30707

(706) 375-6303 Residential and Business Providing Service In Walker & Catoosa

Kinel Garbage Disposal

130 Myers Street, Chickamauga, GA 30707 P O Box 55, Chickamauga, GA 30707
(706) 375-6249

Chickamauga

The City of Chickamauga operates its own sanitation department. 853 residential accounts and 120 light commercial accounts comprise the workload. They do not take any restaurant accounts. Pick-ups are two times per week for residential customers. Commercial, industrial and apartments are five pickups per week, on weekdays only. The department also picks up from the schools of the City of Chickamauga system. While 75% of waste is in bags, residents may use cans or carts. If they choose to use containers, there are specifications for these. Non-residential collection is from 45-gallon containers. Fees are \$10 per month for both residential and commercial customers. The city service provides 100% coverage within the city limits. White goods and bulky items are picked up by the city. Curbside collection of yard waste is done by the city's own brush truck. The city also has a vehicle that vacuums leaves. Curbside recycling for other than the above is confined to metal. No other special management items are picked up.

LaFayette

LaFayette operates its own sanitation department. Commercial, industrial and apartment accounts are serviced by as many as four haulers:

Allied Waste (formerly BFI), White's, Wrights and Consolidated
These haulers do some recycling. Commercial establishments within the city limits may use city service or a private hauler.

Service options: Curbside, drop-off, and dumpster/front loader
A curbside, rolling cart with a capacity of 65 gallons is provided by the city to each residence. Commercial accounts are furnished a 90-gallon cart. In the event several commercial accounts are located side-by-side the city will furnish a dumpster. This arrangement allows for faster pick up by the city. The storeowners are charged the regular fee.

Commercial pick up is two times per week. LaFayette hauls residential solid waste to Whites Transfer Station after picking up two times per week. The city has a two-year contract with White's Sanitation. White goods and bulky items are picked up by the city. The city service provides 100% coverage within the city limits. Some customers outside the city limits pay for city service, though at a higher rate.

Commercial accounts are charged \$17.25 per month. The residential charge is \$12.00 per month.

The Sanitation Department accounts are as follows:

- 2,432 – residential with in the city limits
- 20 – residential not in the city limits
- 225 – commercial in the city limits
- 5 – commercial not in the city limits
- 2 – industrial
- 2,684 TOTAL

The city sanitation department has been able to reduce staffing to just four full time employees. This has been the result of purchasing more efficient and less labor-intensive equipment. The city collects yard waste with a knuckle broom truck. Collection takes place at the curb and is done once per month. Recycling is not collected. The one exception is the city collection from one company and transport to another for reuse. No other special management items are picked up.

Lookout Mountain

Lookout Mountain has its own sanitation operation that is part of the Public Works Department. Three full time employees carry out these duties. Curbside pickup is the type of service rendered. Due to the cities windy mountain roads, this is an especially high level of service. Pickup is on a scheduled basis, two times each week. Days are Tuesday and Friday. Business collection is on the same schedule. The city furnishes 90 gallon rolling cart type containers. Wear and tear requires cart replacement on an as needed basis throughout the year. White goods and bulky items are not picked up by the

city; therefore residents must take them to either the Walker County transfer station or the nearby Allied Waste Chattanooga transfer station.

The city has 620 residential customers and twenty commercial. Splitting into 97% residential and 3 % commercial. All are charged \$20.66 per month or \$248.00 annually. Tonnage for the period May 2005 through April 2006 was 809.47 tons. The cost at the transfer station was \$26,891.70 for the same time period.

The city service provides 100% coverage within the city limits.

The two other commercial haulers that serve Lookout Mountain are Chambers Co. of Chattanooga and United Garbage Service Co of Trenton GA.

Private commercial haulers handle the major businesses of Rock City, Fairyland Country Club, The Market, and the Golf Course. The city does removal of yard trimmings at the curb. It has two brush trucks and one leaf machine. The one backhoe is used to load brush. Neither recycling nor special management items are picked up.

Rossville

Haulers name and address:

Allied Waste – Bob Stone – Sales Manager - 423-867-4650
1018 E. 38th St., Chattanooga, TN 37407

The Allied Waste (formerly BFI) Transfer Station in Chattanooga processed 482 tons of Rossville waste in 2005. The same 124 ton per month average was reported for the year to date months of 2006. Residential collection is once per week, covering half of the city on Tuesday and the remaining half on Friday. Residences have curbside pickup and businesses use dumpsters. Curbside retrieval is by means of a 95-gallon cart furnished by Allied Waste.

Allied Waste has been charging \$7.98 per account per month. There are currently 1,397 customers. Beginning October 1, 2006, the charge will increase to \$10.80.

Rossville follows the normal practice of having the waste company bill the city.

Quite unusual, is the fact that in the history of Rossville no charge has been assessed any of the city customers. In light of a recent cost increase, the city may have to evaluate several options in reconciling these factors.

Allied Waste, the current hauler, and the city are conducting a trial of bulk pick up. Bulk items will be couch sized or smaller. A schedule of every other week has been agreed upon. Rossville does pick up White goods. The city service through Allied Waste (BFI) provides 100% coverage within the city limits. Only limbs are retrieved at the curbside by the city with its brush truck. Metal is picked up for sale as scrap. No other collection of recyclables or special management items takes place.

Illegal Dumping

Walker County

Walker County has two code enforcement officers and a litter control ordinance. The program shown in Appendix 2 would have code enforcement spend more time related to scrap tires. County has recently added "Construction Site Waste Management Ordinance".

Chickamauga

The city only has an occasional problem of dumping by non-city residents. Code enforcement is done by the city Police Department.

LaFayette

The Public Works Director stated that there has been very little illegal dumping in the city. The two code enforcement officers handle corrective action.

Lookout Mountain

Approximately two yards per year – almost all is cans, bottles and food wrappers. Enforcement is handled by the Police Department, which is located next to the Public Works Department.

Rossville

The city of Rossville has only had a few illegal dumping cases go to court in recent years. They have had a \$1,000 fine to use as a deterrent. Staff available for dealing with these issues is one code enforcement officer and the Police Department.

Contingency For Disruption Of Normal Collection Process

Walker County

The County contingency strategy for interim collection of solid waste would be minor. Disruption might occur to one or more of the private haulers, which would be easily covered by other haulers. In the event of a disaster, larger debris would be collected by the county's Public Works Department. This coverage would take no more than a day to arrange. The other aspect of collection involving the county, would be impact to one of the two green box dumpster sites. Bringing more dumpsters or creating temporary alternate sites would remedy this problem. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Chickamauga

The Chickamauga contingency strategy, in the event of collection disruption, will utilize the Public Works Department and other city assets. This same method would apply to debris produced by a disaster. The City Manager stated that a few hours would be needed to bring the alternate collection option on line. Should this not be adequate, two days to hire a hauler would be needed. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

LaFayette

Interruption of the primary collection option would activate plans to utilize all necessary vehicles and equipment of the city public works department. Should this action prove insufficient, a mutual aid agreement exists with the County government. This is facilitated by the fact that the county seat is in the city of Lafayette. These plans would also apply to any debris produced by a disaster. The public works director stated that twenty-four hours would be adequate to implement either contingency. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification. The last incident of this magnitude was an ice storm in the 1990's.

Lookout Mountain

The contingency strategy for interim collection of solid waste is an agreement with Walker County. Lookout Mountain would borrow county equipment in the event the primary collection process becomes interrupted. This contingency has been successfully utilized in the past. It is estimated that these contingency plans could be put into action in an eight-hour time frame. These same plans would also apply to any debris produced by a disaster. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Rossville

The contingency plan, during disruption of the normal collection process, would be to use the five road department employees and the fire department. The procedure has been satisfactory in the past. Rossville estimated a few hours would be necessary to put this plan into affect. Walker County would be contacted should the internal resources prove insufficient. These plans would also apply to any debris produced by a disaster. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Storm/Disaster Debris Management – Collection

Occasionally disasters befall cities and counties. Examples of these would be severe weather, tornadoes, floods, ice storms, major fire or train derailment. These events could increase demand on existing services. Mostly inert and construction/demolition debris would be produced.

Walker County

Trucks and equipment of the County Public Works Department will collect disaster debris. Should these means prove insufficient, neighboring counties will be contacted. Media will be used to notify persons in the county and to let them know when special disaster debris collection will end.

Chickamauga

Trucks and equipment of the city will collect disaster debris, with other jurisdictions in the county contacted for added help. The media will be utilized to notify those living in the city limits. Media notification will let citizens know the procedures during cleanup/collection. Notification will again happen to announce the ending date of debris collection.

LaFayette

City equipment assets will be utilized to collect debris created by any type of disaster. Other jurisdictions assistance will be sought if the city is unable to collect the debris. Media will be used to notify persons in the city and to let them know when special disaster debris collection will end.

Lookout Mountain

City equipment assets will be utilized to collect debris created by any type of disaster. Neighboring cities or the county will be asked for assistance if the city is unable to collect the debris. Media will be used to notify persons in the county and to let them know when special disaster debris collection will end.

Rossville

City equipment assets will be utilized to collect debris created by any type of disaster. Other jurisdictions assistance will be sought if the city is unable to collect the debris. Media will be used to notify persons in the city when special disaster debris collection will begin and end.

Assessment and Adequacy of Collection

Walker County

Adequacy of the collection programs related to population and population density in different areas:

County area – 446.3 square miles
Population including the cities – 61,053
Pop. Density – 137 persons per square mile

Land area excluding the cities – 431.9 square miles
Population excluding the cities – 46,978
Pop. Density – 108.8 persons per square mile

Solid waste officials, with the county, thought that the current system of collection is working well. Residents have the option to hire a private hauler or self-haul to the county transfer station. It seemed that the system would not need modification during the planning period unless population inflow from Tennessee dramatically increases.

Chickamauga

City area – 1.8 square miles
Overall pop. – 2,245
Pop. Density – 1,247 persons per square mile

Chickamauga has the second highest population density of the Walker County cities.

The City Manager was of the belief that the current city-run collection system would be satisfactory to handle collection in the future. However, fuel costs would probably put upward pressure on the fee charged.

LaFayette

Adequacy of the collection programs related to pop, pop density in different area
City area – 8.1 square miles
Overall pop. – 6,702
Pop. Density – 827 persons per square mile

LaFayette has the lowest population density of the Walker County cities.
This factor would make operating in the city less desirable for private haulers.

The Public Works Director believed current systems and procedures would probably be adequate for the next ten years. Then they would need to make changes because of possible city growth. Collection would need to be increased and the collection route(s) would have to be evaluated.

Lookout Mountain

Adequacy of the collection programs related to population and population density
City area – 2.7 square miles
Overall pop. – 1,617
Pop. Density – 598 persons per square mile

Lookout Mountain has the second lowest population density of the Walker County cities. These factors as well as the curvy roads with little shoulder do not make the city very attractive to private waste haulers.

The Public Works Director was confident about his sanitation department having the capability to handle the ten years ahead. After that, they would need to make changes because of city growth to the South. Developers are making plans, but the area has no water or sewer. Collection operations would need to add another day to the pick up schedule and have collection route modification.

Rossville

City area – 1.8 square miles

Overall pop. – 3,511

Pop. Density – 1,950 persons per square mile

Rossville has the highest population density of the Walker County cities. It would seem this would make the city a very attractive market for any waste company.

In the opinion of the city administration, the current collection program is workable for the near term. There has never been a collection charge assessed any of the city customers. In light of the sizeable increase from the current hauler, the city may have to evaluate several options in reconciling these factors.

Needs and Goals

Goal: Keep the collection process as efficient as possible.

Needs:

- ☐ Continue county ownership and operation of the transfer station.
- ☐ Keep the competitive options of hauler self-selection available for county residents of unincorporated areas.
- ☐ Monitor effectiveness of collection practices on an on-going basis.
- ☐ Continue existing collection system - contract (Rossville).
- ☐ Continue existing collection system – city operated (Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain).

DISPOSAL ELEMENT

Disposal

The jurisdictions utilize different paths to a landfill. The cities of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain manage their disposal by taking it to the Walker County Transfer Station. Rossville meets their disposal needs through its contract with Allied Waste Corporation. The waste goes to the company transfer station in Chattanooga, Tennessee and then to the company's Sand Valley landfill in Alabama. LaFayette solid waste is disposed by taking it to White's Transfer Station in Chattooga County. This waste ultimately goes to Three Corners landfill in Alabama. Walker County residents or their haulers take waste to the Walker County transfer station. The county contracts with a company named Waste Connections, Inc., for solid waste removal from the transfer station. The company hauls it to their landfill in Tennessee.

Inventory of facilities

- ❑ Walker County Transfer Station located on Marble Top Road. This station is a county owned and operated facility.
5120 North Marbletop Rd; Chickamauga, GA, 30707
- ❑ Walker County Construction & Demolition Landfill – collocated with Transfer Station
- ❑ White's Transfer Station – Privately owned – Stohlman Rd; North of Trion, GA
- ❑ Allied Waste (formerly BFI) Transfer Station on 38th Street, Chattanooga, TN
- ❑ Meadow Branch Landfill; McMinn County, TN; 233 County Rd 166;
Athens, TN, 37303 MSW landfill
- ❑ Three Corners Regional Landfill; Cherokee County, AL; 2205 County Rd 6;
Piedmont, AL, 36272 MSW landfill
- ❑ Sand Valley Landfill; DeKalb County, AL; 3345 County Rd 209
Collinsville, AL, 35961 MSW landfill

EPD online records of facilities

Walker County Marble Top Rd C&D Landfill
Tonnage for 2005 46,403.03

White's Waste Transfer Station, Trion, GA

Coffman Springs Road, C& D landfill, LaFayette, Georgia

Inert Landfills

Mindis Metals, Inc	Salem Rd	Rossville
Tom Hegwood	US 27	LaFayette
Jones Construction	Taylor Broome Rd	Chickamauga
Walker County	Marble Top Rd	County
William J. Cooke	Ridgewood Circle	Rossville
Double Diamond Construction	Park City Rd	Rossville
Wayne Brock	US 27	LaFayette
Carl R. Lankford	Miami Street	Rossville

In-Closure

Steele Brothers	Industrial Landfill	
State Route 341		LaFayette

Closed

Walker County	Sanitary Landfill	
Marble Top Rd		County
City of Lookout Mountain	Lula Lake Rd	Lookout Mountain, GA

Inventory of current disposal practices

Walker County

Walker County has a contract with Environmental Trust Company, DBA Waste Connections, for the disposal of waste from its transfer station. The site of their Meadow Branch Landfill is near Athens, Tennessee. The contract was entered into in June 2001 and is renewable annually for a term of 15 years. Walker has a chipper/grinder for wood products that can process 350 tons per hour, thereby reducing the bulk of tonnage. The county also owns a C&D landfill.

Chickamauga

Municipal Solid Waste at the Walker Transfer Station is then shipped to Athens, Tennessee, to a facility operated by Waste Connections, Inc. Chickamauga takes 100% of its household waste to the Walker Transfer Station. Contractors are personally responsible for taking Construction and Demolition waste to the C&D landfill located by the Walker Transfer Station. For self-remodeling, citizens may bring one dump truck per month, at no charge. Amounts of waste exceeding one load would cost \$50 per load plus the landfill tip fee.

LaFayette

Construction and Demolition waste in LaFayette is taken to a site on Coffman Springs Road. This site is not within the city limits and is an old city landfill. Municipal solid waste is taken to White's Transfer Station for disposal at Three Corners landfill. White's is located near the town of Trion in Chattooga County.

Lookout Mountain

Any Construction and Demolition waste is the responsibility of the contractor /owner. The City does levy a fine. The city hauls MSW to the Walker County Transfer Station, even though Chattanooga would be closer. They seek to support the county because of the county's continuing help to the city.

Lookout Mountain Garbage to Walker County Transfer Station

Month	Tonnage	Transfer Sta. Cost
May-05	79.67	\$2,549.44
Jun-05	65.09	\$2,082.88
Jul-05	81.98	\$2,623.36
Aug-05	57.76	\$2,021.12

Sep-05	73.28	\$2,344.96
Oct-05	65.06	\$2,081.92
Nov-05	67.62	\$2,338.88
Dec-05	69.86	\$2,144.96
Jan-06	47.37	\$1,705.28
Feb-06	64.34	\$2,234.88
Mar-06	64.06	\$2,269.44
Apr-06	73.37	\$2,494.58
TOTALS	809.47	\$26,891.70

Source: City of Lookout Mountain

Rossville

Rossville contracts with Allied Waste for hauling to their transfer station in Chattanooga Tennessee, from which the solid waste is trucked to the company's Sand Valley landfill in Alabama. Contracts have been for three-year intervals. Renewals take place prior to the start of the city fiscal year in October. The next renewal will be in May 2007 and may be one or three year's in duration. The city government was undecided.

Assurance of ten-year disposal capacity

See Appendix 3 for copies of the ten-year assurance of disposal capacity letters from disposal operators.

Contingency plans for disruption of normal disposal

Walker County

If disposal at the Meadow Branch Landfill were disrupted, Walker County would contract with Allied Waste to transfer its waste to the Sand Valley Landfill at Collinsville, AL. It would take three to five days to get this other disposal option on line. An emergency temporary holding area could be created near the Transfer Station site. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Chickamauga

In the event the normal disposal routine was interrupted, waste would be taken to the Allied Waste transfer station in Chattanooga for ultimate disposal at the company Sand Valley landfill in Alabama. Implementation time for temporary holding would be less than eight hours. Alternate transfer station arrangements would take one day. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

LaFayette

Emergency holding of waste would be at the old city landfill at Coffman Springs Road. A tub grinder in LaFayette can grind a small non-brick house in two days. This capability helps to reduce the amount of storage area needed. The city could haul to one of the other nearby transfer stations, Chattooga County Transfer Station or Walker County Transfer Station. Waste from Chattooga goes to Sand Valley landfill in Alabama and Walker's to Meadow Branch landfill in Tennessee. Less than three days to make arrangements would be needed. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Lookout Mountain

The back-up disposal facility would be the BFI/Allied Waste Sand Valley landfill in Alabama. Waste would first go through the company transfer station in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Arrangements for this temporary change could be made in one to two days. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Rossville

Its normal disposal process goes through the Allied Waste - Chattanooga transfer station and then to the company Sand Valley landfill in Alabama. If this procedure was disrupted, Santek operates the transfer station in adjacent Catoosa County. Also, Santek operates the Red Bones Ridges landfill in Gordon County, Georgia. The time needed to arrange this would be no more than two days. The Emergency Disaster Plan would be utilized for public notification.

Storm / Disaster Debris Management - Disposal

Walker County

The County Public Works Department will utilize its equipment to bring disaster debris to the Walker County C&D landfill. Media will be used to inform county residents in unincorporated areas. Approximately one day would be needed to implement this contingency.

Chickamauga

Disaster debris will be hauled by city equipment to the Walker County C&D landfill site for disposal. One to two days would be needed to implement this contingency. Citizens would be kept informed through media outlets.

LaFayette

City trucks will haul disaster debris to the Walker County C&D landfill site. Two days will be sufficient to put the procedure in action. Citizens would be kept informed through the media.

Lookout Mountain

Disaster debris will be hauled by city equipment to the Walker County C&D landfill site for disposal. No more than one day would be needed to begin the debris disposal process. Various forms of media would keep the citizens informed.

Rossville

Rossville has no open public land currently available for temporary debris holding. Negotiation with the owner of an empty plant would likely be done. Disaster debris would be hauled by city equipment if the amount were small. If a larger volume, a private hauler would be used. Debris would be taken to the Walker C&D landfill for disposal. No more than a week would be needed for implementation. Citizens would be kept informed through the media.

Assessment and adequacy of disposal

Walker County

The planning period facilities and practices were adequate in the estimation of the personnel in charge. It seemed that the system would not need modification during the planning period unless population inflow from Tennessee dramatically increases the amount of waste for disposal.

Chickamauga

The City Manager was of the belief that the current city operated system, utilizing the county transfer station for disposal, would be satisfactory to handle disposal in the future. However, fuel costs would probably put upward pressure on the fee charged.

LaFayette

The City Public Works Director believed current systems and procedures would probably be adequate for the next ten years. After that, they would need to make changes because of possible city growth. The planning period facilities and practices of disposal will be adequate. If costs at White's transfer station became too high the city could use the county transfer station.

Lookout Mountain

The Public Works Director was confident about his sanitation department having the capability to handle the ten years ahead. This would also include facilities. After that, they would need to make changes for more municipal solid waste because of city growth to the South. Developers are making plans, but the area has no water or sewer.

Rossville

The member of city administration, who was interviewed, was of the opinion that the current program is adequate. However, the city realizes the cost will continue to increase. Rossville has never charged residents for waste services. Nonetheless, officials realize with costs continuing to escalate, some charge to citizens may have to be instituted. The arrangement with Allied Waste meets the current needs and will meet the future needs of the city.

Open Burning Ban

Household waste disposed of in burn barrels is not an option for people in this county. Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Air Quality rules prohibit open burning during the summer in designated non-attainment areas. This is in order to improve the air quality. Walker County is currently included in this area.

Needs and Goals

GOAL: *Assure adequate solid waste disposal*

Needs:

- ☐ Continue county ownership and operation of the transfer station.
- ☐ Have evaluation done of the closed landfill to determine viability of methane gas recovery.
- ☐ Improve record keeping at solid waste handling facilities.
- ☐ Annually review landfill contract in discussion with company.

LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT

Land Limitations

The map (See Appendix 4) in this section is a composite of ten different limitations that should be considered when selecting a site for a solid waste handling facility.

Limitations on siting shown:

Slopes greater than 25%

Streams and Lakes

Groundwater Recharge Areas

Poorly Suited Soils

Urban and Built-up Lands

Municipal Water Supplies (2-mile buffer)

State and Public Lands

Water Bodies and Wetlands

Major Highways

Roads and Airports (3-mile buffer)

Natural Environmental Limitations

The county is divided into three districts:

Lookout Mountain District – is mainly composed of Lookout and Pigeon Mountain. The upland slopes gently to the southwest. Elevations exceed 2,000 feet. The escarpment drops abruptly 800 to 1,000 feet to the Chickamauga Valley District.

Chickamauga Valley District – is a series of gently rolling, valleys interrupted by low parallel ridges. Ridges tops are approximately 1,000 feet in elevation and stand 200-300 feet above the intervening valleys.

Armuchee Ridge District – A series of prominent, narrow, chevron-shaped ridges dominate this district. These ridges rise abruptly 600-700 feet above the Chickamauga district. The highest elevations are between 1200-1800 feet.

Water supply watersheds – DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01

This applies to existing and future water supply watersheds. Using buffers can facilitate this. This will assist local governments in adoption of a water supply watershed protection plan. The purpose of these criteria is to establish the protection of drinking water watersheds. To assure that surface sources of drinking water are of a high quality prior to treatment. This rule requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

The northern part of Walker County is located in the Tennessee River Watershed. The southern is in the Coosa River Watershed. Two major streams are the Chattanooga and Chickamauga Creeks.

Map integrates municipal water supplies.

Groundwater recharge area: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02

A recharge area means any portion of the earth's surface, where water infiltrates in the ground to replenish and aquifer. Northwest Georgia is in the Valley and Ridge area of the state, where caves and sinkholes are common. This type of area should not be used for future landfills. DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. DNR requires owner/operators of new landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of a significant groundwater recharge areas to have liners and leachate collection systems. Facilities accepting waste generated from outside the county in which the facility is located must be totally outside of an area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area. The county's primary source of water, outside the municipalities, is groundwater.

Map integrates groundwater recharge areas.

Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.03

This means those areas saturated by water such as swamps, marshes and bogs. While landfills are not absolutely forbidden, extensive studies and permitting may make this process extremely long. This rule says that landfills may constitute an unacceptable use of a wetland.

Map integrates water bodies and wetlands.

River Corridors: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04

River corridors are the strips of land that flank major rivers in Georgia. Rivers need to be suitable as a habitat for wildlife, for recreation and a source of clean drinking water. River corridors also help absorb floodwaters. New solid waste landfills within protected river corridors are prohibited.

No rivers are located within the county. However, the southern boundary of the county is near the headwaters of the Chattooga River.

Protected mountains: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05

Steep slopes and thin soils characterize the mountains of Georgia. Therefore, solid waste disposal facilities are prohibited from protected mountains.

Map integrates areas of poorly suited soils.

Criteria for siting: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05

Existing Land Use and Future Development Maps: (See Appendix 5)

Zoning: The site of the proposed landfill must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances. Local governments must submit to Georgia EPD a written document to that affect.

Land Use and Zoning considerations:

Heavily Developed areas - Map integrates urban and built-up areas.

Historic - McLemore Cove is a valley formed by the meeting of Pigeon and Lookout Mountains. It is scattered with classic old farm houses and well-kept barns. It is located in the southwestern area of the county.

Jurisdictional boundaries – Walker County is bounded by Tennessee on the north, Catoosa County on the east, and Chattooga County on the south and Dade County on the west.

Site Access - Map integrates major highways.

Airport safety - New solid waste landfills or expansions of existing ones shall not be within 10,000 feet of an airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft. Neither shall one

be within 5,000 feet of any runway end used by only piston type aircraft. These requirements apply to both public and private use airport runways.

Walker County contains the Barwick LaFayette airport, on the south side of the city of LaFayette. This is in the southern part of the county, slightly west of highway US 27. Two private airports are also present in the county. Hog Jowl, ten mile southwest of LaFayette and Mount Cove, nine miles northwest of Kensington.

Map integrates roads and airports

Floodplains: A solid waste facility located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood. Nor shall it reduce the temporary waste storage capacity of the floodplain or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a hazard to human health and the environment.

National Flood Insurance Program maps can be consulted for this information.

Wetlands: A solid waste handling facility shall not be located in wetlands, as defined by the Army Corps of Engineers. The possible exception would be if the owner/operator could provide evidence to EPD that such use of these wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules.

Map integrates water bodies and wetlands.

Fault areas: New landfills and lateral expansions of existing shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault. The owner/operator must demonstrate to EPD that a distance less than 200 feet should be allowed. Instability in a fault zone can increase the potential of ground water contamination.

See Georgia Digital Environmental Atlas –
<http://ga.-ims.er.usgs.gov/website/atlas/viewer.htm>

Seismic impact zones

Development of new landfills or lateral expansions are prohibited unless the owner/operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. FEMA required Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans show seismic activity in the county. New landfills or expansions shall not be located in seismic impact zones unless the owner/operator demonstrates all structures and systems are designed to resist forces shown on a seismic hazard map.

Walker County is located in a seismic impact zone as shown on map at:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/meeting/pdf02/seismic.pdf>

Unstable areas: Owners/operators of new landfills, existing landfills or lateral expansions located in unstable areas must demonstrate that engineering measures have been built into the unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted.

Map integrates slopes of greater than 25%.

Significant groundwater recharge areas: New solid waste landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of an EPD significant ground water recharge area will have liners and leachate collection systems. Facilities accepting waste generated from outside the county in which the facility is located must be totally outside of any area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area.

Map integrates groundwater recharge areas.

Required applicant actions relating to landfill siting --

- ☐ Disposal facility siting decision – applicant documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. is to be submitted to EPD. DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b)
- ☐ Conduct of hydrological assessment and compliance with Solid Waste Management Act and DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k)
- ☐ If applicant undertakes the Facilities Issues Negotiation Process, the process will be undertaken in accordance with O.C.G.A.

Plan Consistency

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN CONSISTENCY PROCEDURE

The Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources reviews solid waste handling facility permit requests to determine if they are consistent with local solid waste management plans. The following procedure will be followed by Walker County's local governments to determine if a proposed facility,

public or private, is consistent with the Walker County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan:

No proposed facility or facility expansion will be sited in the planning area without a letter from the governing authority, in whose jurisdiction the proposed facility is located, stating that the facility is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. To determine if a proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan, an owner/operator of the facility shall:

At least 60 days prior to filing for a solid waste handling permit, or notifying EPD in the case of a solid waste handling facility that is permitted by rule, submit to the local governing authority a written statement documenting the following:

1. How the proposed facility or facility expansion will meet the specific goals and/or needs identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan, specifically what will be:
 - ☐ the impact upon the collection capability within the planning area;
 - ☐ the impact upon disposal capacity identified in the planning area; and
 - ☐ the impact to the waste reduction and recycling efforts within the planning area.
2. How the proposed facility or facility expansion and it's operation will impact the community; specifically, what will be:
 - ☐ the impact to vehicular traffic and public safety around the proposed
 - ☐ the impact to vehicular traffic and public safety around the proposed facility and throughout the planning area;
 - ☐ the impact to the financial viability of the existing solid waste management system within the planning area;
 - ☐ the impact to individual and business solid waste management rates;
 - ☐ the impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to natural or cultural resources within the planning area; and
 - ☐ the impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to the current solid waste management infrastructure within the planning area, both public and private.
3. How the owner/operator of the proposed facility (and any subsequent owner/operators, if sold) will satisfy the financial assurance provisions of the plan and local ordinances, if any;
4. That the owner/operator notified all adjacent property owners and conducted a public hearing;

5. That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area deemed suitable according to criteria listed in the plan; and
6. That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances.

The governing authority shall review the "Written Statement of Consistency" and shall determine if the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Within 30 days of making a determination, the governing authority shall notify the developer whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. If the proposed facility is not consistent with the Plan, the developer may address the inconsistencies and resubmit their request for another review.

No proposed facility or facility expansion will be sited in the planning area without a letter from the Commissioner of Walker County and when applicable, the appropriate Mayor and City Council, stating that the facility is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. To determine if a proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan, an owner/operator of the facility shall:

At least 60 days prior to filing for a solid waste handling permit, or notifying EPD in the case of a solid waste handling facility that is permitted by rule, submit to the local governing authority a written document addressing the following:

7. How the proposed facility or facility expansion will meet the specific goals and/or needs identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan. Specifically what will be:
 - (a) The impact upon the collection capability within the planning area;
 - (b) The impact upon disposal capacity identified in the planning area;
A financial analysis shall be included.
 - (c) The impact to the waste reduction and recycling efforts within the planning area; and impact to the current solid waste management infrastructure within the planning area, both public and private;

Relevant Plan needs and goals will also be addressed.

8. How the proposed facility or facility expansion and its operation will impact the community; specifically, what will be:

The impact to vehicular traffic and public safety around the proposed facility and throughout the planning area;

Road conditions, estimated traffic, traffic routes, hours of operation, dust generated, odor, noise and nighttime lighting shall be addressed in the provided data.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

All such operations shall be located on a state highway or county primary road, as defined by the Commissioner, for ingress and egress thereto, and on a road that does not create traffic through an area developed primarily for residential purposes. Where necessary, the Commissioner may require the applicant to construct and/or improve a road to accommodate the truck travel necessitated by the operations, as condition of such operation, and for the purpose of routing traffic around residential areas. A stop sign shall be erected and maintained by the owner/operator at all egress roads from the landfill. Under no circumstances shall trucks use private drives or private access routes to or from the applicants' property that are within 300 feet of any residence.

SIGHT BARRIERS AND FENCING

Sight barriers shall be provided along all setback lines of the sites, which lack natural screening conditions. Sight barriers shall consist of the following: a berm of at least 10 feet in height and plantings of evergreen trees, not more than 10 feet apart, or evergreen shrubbery not more than 5 feet apart, in staggered rows, on the berm, parallel to the boundaries of the property. Evergreens shall be at least two-year transplants at the time of planting, shall grow to not less than 10 feet in height within two years or less, and shall be sufficiently spaced to provide effective sight barriers when 10 feet in height. Trees or shrubs that die must be promptly replaced.

NUISANCE ABATEMENT

Air pollution, noise, and vibration, and their effects upon adjacent property owners will be mitigated. The proper use of berms, walls, and natural planting screens will be utilized.

Rodent traps shall be placed 100 yards apart around the perimeter of the landfill, inside the fence, and shall be inspected and cleaned not less than once per day.

Any security lighting deemed necessary by the owner/operator shall be the sodium vapor type and shall be aligned so that no part of the illuminated field falls on adjacent property.

Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public water supply and install at least one outlet per square acre in order to ensure adequate water supply and facilities for quick delivery of water to any part of the property for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Capacity shall be such that at least 50 gallons of water per minute can be applied to any fire, continuously, for at least 10 hours. The source of the water supply and facilities to

provide for the delivery of the water shall be indicated on the plans submitted for approval to the Commissioner.

Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public sewer system for the disposal of its leachate. If necessary for the local publicly owned treatment works to handle the leachate, the owner/operator shall fund all necessary improvements to the publicly owned treatment works through which the leachate will be discharged.

All litter shall be collected from the landfill site by the end of each working day and either placed in the fill, compacted and covered that day, or stored in a covered container.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC

Any landfill shall be open to use by County residents, property owners, and businesses, during established business hours, at a rate to be agreed upon by the governing authority. Special handling fees may be charged for bulky or difficult to process items.

Other impacts of the proposed facility or expansion:

- ☐ The impact to the financial viability of the existing solid waste management system within the planning area;

This will include impact to individual and business solid waste management rates.

- ☐ The impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to natural or cultural resources within the planning area;

Applicant must submit information on how the planned facility impacts existing and nearby natural, historic and cultural resources. This includes bodies of water used for recreation, public parks, schools and other public facilities. A one (1) mile radius from the proposed facility will be used.

- ☐ How the owner/operator of the proposed facility (and any subsequent owner/operators, if sold) will satisfy the financial assurance provisions of the plan and local ordinances, if any;
- ☐ That the owner/operator notified all adjacent property owners and conducted a public hearing;
- ☐ That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area deemed suitable according to criteria listed in the plan; and
- ☐ That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances.
- ☐ The effect of the facility on local achievement of a per capita waste reduction goal.

Notices and Hearings

References below to governing authority(s) shall mean just the County or both the County and the affected City.

Application submission and hearing schedule

Upon receipt of an application, the governing authority(s) shall review the application for completeness. If incomplete, the governing authority will return it with deficiencies noted. The application may be resubmitted upon correction of deficiencies.

Once the application is complete the applicant will be advised of the date of the initial hearing.

Mailed Notice

Applicant shall determine all owners of adjacent parcels. Parcel determination will be from the records of the Walker County Assessors Office. Owners will be mailed information such as time, date, place and purpose of the initial hearing.

Published Notice

The applicant will also pay for a notice to be published in the official legal organ of the County. Notice will be at least 4 by 6 inches and located in the general news section of the paper. Notice title shall be in bold. Notice will be published at least one week before hearing.

Application Fee

Proposed facility applicant shall be required to submit a fee of \$750.00 for the review process. This fee shall be paid to each governing authority. Failure to provide these funds within 30 days of demand shall result in termination of the application process.

Initial Hearing

The applicant shall present its request to the governing authority. Only elected officials or their experts will be allowed to ask questions at this hearing. Governing authority may request further information.

Public Comment Hearing

The public comment hearing will allow the applicant to again present its application. Opponents may also present their case. At the conclusion of this hearing no vote will be taken.

Decision Hearing

The next hearing shall be the next regularly scheduled governing authority meeting, which shall be at least 5 business days after the public comment hearing. The governing authority will have their attorney prepare a proposed written decision. The governing authority will vote on this document.

Written Decision by governing authority(s)

A written decision shall determine if the application is consistent or inconsistent with the Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan. The governing authority shall issue the "Written Statement of Consistency" and shall determine if the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. Within 30 days of making a determination, the governing authority shall notify the developer whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. The decision will also state why the application is deemed consistent or inconsistent. No vote shall be final until the governing authority adopts a written decision.

Appeal Process

The applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of Walker County within 30 days of the date of the written decision.

Model Solid Waste Management Facility Ordinance is located in Appendix 6.

Model Ordinance was provided by:

Georgia Center for Law in the Public Interest
175 Trinity Avenue, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone: (404) 659-3122
Fax: (404) 688-6703
Website: www.cleangeorgia.org

Assessment of adequacy

County and City zoning seems adequate. The four cities only account for 3% of the land area. Therefore, the county zoning covers most. Broad land use areas are in place. Land limitation information is available at the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, GIS department. The Center is located in nearby Rome, Floyd County. The County and cities do make use of this data. Internal GIS capability is not yet present at all of the Walker County jurisdictions. DNR rules are being incorporated into decision making at the jurisdictions.

Needs and Goals in regard to Land Limitation issues for County

Goal: *Ensure future residents and the environment are protected.*

Need:

- ☐ Draft and approve an ordinance similar to that in Appendix 6 to create a formal process for future siting of landfills or other waste handling facilities.
- ☐ Use land limitation map in future planning efforts.
- ☐ Examine Plan Consistency process on an annual basis and make changes as needed.
- ☐ Keep information about local natural environmental limitations, zoning and land use updated and available.
- ☐ Inform and educate potential developers about the procedures to determine consistency, of proposed facilities, with this Solid Waste Management Plan.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT

Education and Public Involvement

Successful waste management requires widespread public participation that must continue after the program is in action. Communities are made up of different mixes of homeowners, apartment dwellers, business people and students. Different income levels, varying age groups and diverse cultures add to this mix. Elected officials community leaders, planners and those responsible for solid waste activities must know their communities well enough to design programs that meet the jurisdictions specific needs.

The six stages of a successful education program include the following:

- 1) Awareness
- 2) Interest – use a variety of methods to inform people.
- 3) Evaluation – People will decide whether to participate. Even well promoted programs only have an initial participation rate of about 50%.
- 4) Trial
- 5) Adoption – Ongoing education programs solicit constructive feedback.
- 6) Maintenance – Ongoing incentives and education keep participation rates high.

Effective waste management is a continuing process of public education, discussion, implementation and evaluation. All options should be continually investigated and actively debated, thereby moving the community toward a consensus on the proper mix of source reduction and waste management programs.

An eight-stage plan facilitates public involvement.

- 1) Concern – Waste management is put on the public agenda.
- 2) Involvement – Representatives of various interest groups are encouraged to participate.
- 3) Issue Resolution
- 4) Alternatives
- 5) Consequences – Economic and environmental consequences of each alternative are discussed.
- 6) Choice
- 7) Implementation
- 8) Evaluation – Community should continually evaluate the program and solicit input.

Source: Decision Makers Guide To Solid Waste Management, Volume II,
US Environmental Protection Agency, 1995

Inventory

Walker County

Walker County has not yet completed its preliminary work before beginning the process of seeking affiliate status with "Keep America/Georgia Beautiful". However, there is not presently a solid waste committee or advisory council. Christmas tree chipping is proposed for the holiday season of winter of 2006-2007. In the past there has not been much utilization of the media. If they receive a grant for a recycling center, there are plans to utilize media extensively. The county is being proactive and has written the "Walker County Comprehensive Program for Anti-Litter, Recycling and Beautification - January 2006" (See Appendix 2). Volunteer organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Lookout Mountain Hang Glider Pilots Association help keep roadsides clean through the "Adopt-a-Road" program. Walker County provides safety vests, garbage bags, "Adopt-a-Road" signs and garbage bag collection.

For those desiring to know more about the Adopt-a-Road program.

Further explanation of Adopt-a-Road:

The Adopt-A-Road Program encourages business, industry, civic, youth and nonprofit organizations to adopt an area of roadway for monthly litter control. Ideally, the selected roadway is about a mile in length, and has a mix of both residential and commercial property. Roadways with all residential property are usually not suitable for adoption. Adopt-A-Road allows citizens to demonstrate community pride, make a positive statement for a clean, attractive community and help the city keep down the costs of litter abatement. This program has proven highly effective in demonstrating personal responsibility and changing attitudes regarding littering.

What Adopt-A-Road Groups Do

1. Sign an agreement to adopt their roadway.
2. Make a commitment to do a cleanup once a month, following safety rules.
3. Be responsible for disposing of collected litter properly.
4. Monthly data reports stating the number of volunteers, hours and bags of litter collected.

Facilitating Adopt-A-Road

Adopt-A-Road signs are placed at each end of the selected roadway, giving recognition to the group and reminding people not to litter. If desired, the program offers an installation ceremony and publicity at the time the signs are installed.

Bright orange trash bags and orange safety vests are furnished to each group.

The Program is a partnership between the Georgia Department of Transportation and Keep Georgia Beautiful.

Chickamauga

Chickamauga has no formalized organizations related to source or waste reduction. There is not presently a solid waste committee or advisory council. A chapter of Keep Walker Beautiful is of interest. Scouting and civic organizations had no public education or activities that were known to the City Manager. Efforts are underway to begin some of the Adopt-a-stream/road/mile programs.

LaFayette

Christmas tree chipping was done in previous years. The Georgia Forestry Commission was involved with this program at one time. Now the Georgia Department of Natural Resources is helping citizens, especially fishermen, become aware of an alternative use for old Christmas trees. Sinking the trees in lakes seems to make excellent fish beds for some species.

A school system activity, involving older students, is a citywide clean up. This event is held at least once each year. The students are "paid" minimum wage, with the monies going to charity.

Lookout Mountain

City officials were proud of the positive cooperative effort being made by their citizens in the areas of waste, litter and recycling. However, there was no evidence of a solid waste committee or advisory council. Fairyland Elementary is a school in the county school system that resides in the city limits. Students do participate in recycling activities. All recyclables are taken to the appropriate dumpster in the vicinity of the City Hall. Lookout Mountain has three very environmentally active garden clubs operating in the city.

Rossville

As is the case in the other cities, a solid waste committee or advisory council does not exist. Keep Walker beautiful is of interest. The City Clerk knew of no school clubs with recycling activities. Unlike some of the other cities, a city clean up day is not held. Litter control does take place. However, it is really not a separate program. Litter is picked up in conjunction with mowing.

The City of Rossville would be willing to study any proposal for a regional program in Solid Waste or recycling.

Assessment of Adequacy

The jurisdictions are doing what they financially can do. Provision of a Construction and Demolition landfill has done much to reduce the volume of waste going to Municipal Solid Waste fills. Better management of yard trimmings is occurring as well. More private citizen action would make a significant impact. School programs seem to have maintained awareness. Now, that there is an increased focus on student statewide testing, continued waste reduction education programs must rise to the challenge. Some industry involvement and leadership is taking place. Unfortunately, at many locales they could do more. The County has a written plan shown in Appendix 2. This plan documents what could be done in the future.

LITTER CONTROL PROGRAMS

County

Prisoners do litter pickup on the roads in the county. Total road mileage in the county is 922 miles. 94 miles of roads are located in the municipalities. A Code Enforcement officer is responsible for corrective action.

Chickamauga

City has building inspection/code enforcement individual for dealing with litter control issues.

LaFayette

One Code enforcement officer handles ordinances against junk and junk cars. Community service persons, when they are available, do pickup.

Lookout Mountain

The Police Department does litter enforcement. Community service persons do pickup when they are available.

Rossville

Community service persons do pickup when they are available and the Police Department does enforcement to keep litter problems to a minimum.

Needs and Goals

GOAL: *Increase public awareness and involvement in solid waste recycling*

Needs:

- ❑ Take preliminary steps in establishing local Solid Waste Advisory Council.
- ❑ Get businesses and Pollution Prevention Assistance Division (P2AD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in contact with each other.
- ❑ Better utilize annual donation from landfill operator, for solid waste recycling education.
- ❑ Continue to work with local/regional media regarding public recycling education.
- ❑ Explore joint recycling with Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.
- ❑ Encourage continued work in local school systems to educate about Solid Waste.
- ❑ Begin process to establish "Keep Walker Beautiful".
- ❑ The City of Rossville would be willing to study any proposal for a regional program in Solid Waste or recycling.
- ❑ Expand Adopt-a-Mile/Road in the County.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Implementation Strategy

The following pages show an implementation schedule of planned solid waste management activities. The various jurisdictions endeavor to undertake these during the next five years, with monitoring over ten years. Each element of the Solid Waste Management Plan is represented, after an inventory and assessment of the elements and an identification of needs and goals.

Some items are a continuation of currently successful programs, while others represent programs just beginning and taking several years to manifest results.

These undertakings will help to reduce the pounds per capita disposal rate in the county, as well as help the state to reach its waste reduction goal.

Five years hence, a retrospective assessment will be conducted to consider changes that may not have been correctly anticipated and therefore need modification.

The listed activities are significant to the future of waste reduction efforts by the county and cities. Funding of some of these activities will involve financial resources somewhat beyond the normal operating budgets of these jurisdictions; therefore grant monies will be needed.

The citizens and their elected leadership are committed to improved solid waste handling and waste reduction.

Implementation Schedule is shown next.

Walker County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mtn., and Rossville													
Item Number	Activity Plan Element	Years the Plan is covering:							Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	Waste Reduction Element												
1	Continue facilitating reuse of waste from Flex a-Bed Company	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lafayette fuel cost Lafayette
2	Build drive-thru recycling facility with grant funds	X	X	X	X	X							County \$72,000 State
3	Expand office paper recycling program in gov't buildings	X	X										County Cities employee time County Cities
4	Identify and implement incentives to encourage source reduction	X	X	X	X	X							County employee time County
5	Encourage "backyard" composting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County \$200/yr County
6	Continue to monitor amounts of collected recyclables	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County employee time County

Walker County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mtn., and Rossville														
Activity		Years the Plan is covering:							Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source			
Item Number	Plan Element	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Waste Reduction Element - continued														
7	Participate in solid waste seminars and workshops	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	County
8	Obtain tire chipper/shredder through grant funding	X	X	X									County	State
9	Enhance market identification	X		X		X		X		X		X	County	County
10	Monitor effectiveness of waste reduction programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Cities	County Cities
Collection Element														
1	Monitor effectiveness of collection on an on-going basis	X	X	X		X		X	X			X	Cities	Cities

Walker County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mtn., and Rossville													
Activity		Years the Plan is covering:								Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source	
Item Number	Plan Element	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Disposal Element - continued													
3	Improve record keeping at transfer station	X	X	X	X								County employee time
4	Annually review landfill contract in discussion with company	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Commissioner employee time
Land Limitations Element													
1	Use land limitation map in future planning efforts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Commissioner employee time
2	Draft and approve an ordinance such as App. 6 to create formal process for siting of solid waste facilities	X	X	X									County Commissioner employee time

Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mtn., and Rossville															
Activity		Years the Plan is covering:							Parties	Estimated					
Item Number	Plan Element	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible for managing the activity	Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source
Land Limitations Element - continued															
3	Do annual examination of Plan Consistency and make changes as needed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	Commissioner employee time	County
4	Inform/educate developers with this Solid Waste Management Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	employee time	County
5	Info on local environment limits zoning, land use updated and available	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	employee time	County
Education and Public Involvement Element															
1	Encourage solid waste educational programs in both school systems	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$1,000/yr	Landfill Co donation

Walker County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mtn., and Rossville														
Activity		Years the Plan is covering:										Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source
Item Number	Plan Element	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Education and Public Involvement Element - continued														
2	Work with local/regional media for public education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Cities	\$1,000/yr Landfill Co donation
3	Preliminary steps to establish Solid Waste Advisory Council	X	X										County Cities	\$1,000/yr County Cities
4	Facilitate meetings of businesses and P2AD (Pollution Prevention Assistance Div.) of GA Dept. of Natural Resources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Cities	\$1,000/yr County Cities
5	Better utilize annual donation from landfill operator for solid waste education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Cities	\$1,000/yr Landfill Co donation

Walker County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mtn., and Rossville												
Item Number	Activity	Years the Plan is covering:							Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source	
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Education and Public Involvement Element - continued											
6	Raise support to begin a "Keep Walker Beautiful"	X	X	X	X	X				\$2,500/yr	Landfill Co donation	
7	Expand Adopt a Mile/Road program in the County	X	X	X	X	X				volunteer time \$1,000/yr	Landfill Co donation	
8	Explore joint recycling with Lookout Mtn. Tennessee	X	X							Council employee time \$500	Landfill Co donation	
9	Study any proposal for regional programs in Solid Waste or recycling	X	X	X	X	X				Council employee time \$1,000	Landfill Co donation	

APPENDIX

1

Solid Waste Equipment

The following items of equipment are used in the Reduction, Collection and Disposal processes.

Walker County

Trailer – walking floor

1 - Cat loader

1 - Trac Hoe

1 - yard dog truck

2 - semi trucks

Leaf machines - 0

Chippers - 3680 Beast – grinder Bandit – yields 1-1/2 inch product (which is required by Bowater Incorporated, Calhoun, Tennessee) Bowater is a paper, pulp and forest products company. Its biomass boilers use materials that had previously gone to landfills to generate steam and electricity.

C&D and Inert landfill equipment:

1 - 1300 lb per yard compactor

1 - Komatsu 658 D7 Dozer with garbage blade

Chickamauga

Leaf machines -1 vacuum

Chippers - 0

1 – Brush truck

1 – 20 and 1 – 25 cubic yard rear compactor garbage trucks
25 yard was purchased in 2004 and the 20 is the backup.

1 – dump truck

1 – leaf truck – tractor with forklift

LaFayette

Trucks -1

Leaf machines -1

Chippers - 1 grinder/chipper

1 - Flat bed truck that is used to pull leaf machine and also miscellaneous uses

1 - automated garbage truck (arm to pick up carts)

2 - knuckle boom trucks, 1 for yard waste only and the other for metal and household debris

Lookout Mountain

2 - rear compactor garbage trucks

2 - brush trucks

1 - backhoe to load brush, etc.

1 - leaf machine

No chipper

Rossville

Leaf machines - 0

Chippers - 1 (new)

1 - dump truck

1 - garbage truck rear compactor- old

1 - pick up

1 - brush truck

1 - truck for chipper

APPENDIX

2

WALKER COUNTY, GEORGIA
COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR
ANTI-LITTER, RECYCLING & BEAUTIFICATION

(Revised 1/8/2006)

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INTRODUCTION

Walker County Georgia is in the process of restructuring and reorganizing their Solid Waste Facility. Currently operating at its Marbletop location are: a transfer station, a Construction and Demolition landfill and a very small, inadequate recycling facility. The County's future plans envision a new enclosed, drive through, recycling center and a tire cutting/shredding/bailing facility. Walker County currently possesses a 2,400 square foot metal building, which it intends to re-construct to house its tire cutting/shredding/bailing facility. Included the plan for the recycling center are the acquisitions of a Shedder for plastics, a baler for shredded plastics, a baler for paper/cardboard and a cutter/bailer for tires and such ancillary equipment as a Bobcat type loader. The bailer and shedder for cardboard and plastics will be housed as specified on the attached plans in a drive through facility. The tire chipper and bailer will be housed in a separate building. This building will be erected on the northern portion of the Marbletop facility property (as shown on the plans) away from the balance of the recycle buildings. To meet these ends, Walker County is soliciting both federal and state grants to secure funding.

Purpose

The creation of this recycling facility is to preserve the overall environmental quality of Walker County. This will be achieved by giving the residents of Walker County the ability to dispose of their waste in both a conscientious and environmentally sound fashion. By thus providing the public this facility, a place to readily dispose of their recyclables, it is felt a huge reduction in littering will be achieved.

Status of Current Activities

Anti-Litter

The natural beauty of Walker County's scenic highways and mountains is a main attraction to newcomers and residents alike. Their splendor and beauty which was unspoiled for millennia has in the last century been decimated with all brands of litter. The county's highways, roads and streets are littered with household garbage, fast food restaurant bags, wrappers, and cups. Scrap tires are also discarded along the roadways or thrown off the mountainsides. Walker County does have a litter control ordinance (Appendix A). That was the first attempt at promoting anti-litter. The County is also beginning to take a more active role in enforcement to punish litter perpetrators. However, the Commissioner would still like to improve on this program to benefit generations to come.

Recycling

The Sole Commissioner of Walker County has decided a more effective and efficient approach to solid waste management needs to be taken. Currently Citizens of Walker County may voluntarily bring their recyclables to the recycling center at the Marbletop Landfill & Transfer Station facility. It is an outdoor drop-off type facility that is staffed by one County employee. Recyclables may be discarded at this facility for free. The recyclable waste drop-off program is voluntary and consists of marked bins for disposal of mixed metals and aluminum cans. Recovery and collection of recyclable materials at this time is limited at best. The County also accepts car batteries and used motor oil at no charge to the citizen.

Scrap tires may be voluntarily disposed of at the County facility at a cost of \$3 per car tire, \$5 per truck tire, and \$50 for over-size tires. The tires are recycled by North Georgia Recycling. The tire disposal fee is charged to partially offset cost. At the present time, it costs Walker County \$50 per month for rental of a tractor-trailer to store the tires and \$1.150 per load for transportation and disposal. An average of about \$1.250 per month is spent on recycling scrap tires in Walker County, not including labor costs.

Citizens may also voluntarily dispose of Freon containing white goods at the current facility. Freon containing items may be disposed of at a cost of \$15 per item. The Freon is removed by a certified county employee and the units are sent to be recycled at the mixed metal recycling facility.

Beautification

Court indentured Community Service Workers provide an invaluable source free labor for cleaning up litter along Walker County's highways, streets, and roads. Walker County provides safety vests, garbage bags, a bus and driver, supervision, and garbage bag collection. Volunteer organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Lookout Mountain Hang Glider Pilots

Association, among others, also helps keep roadsides clean through the " Adopt-A-Highway" program. Walker County provides safety vests, garbage bags, "Adopt-A-Highway" sign posts (including installation on county roads), and garbage bag collection. Through efforts of the Court System, local volunteers, and the Walker County Solid Waste Department, literally tons of solid waste (including scrap tires) has been disposed, and removed from Walker County's landscape.

A NEW COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

A review of the status of Walker County's current anti-litter, recycling, and beautification activities reveals no overall approach to solid waste management. The collection of solid waste and scrap tires along roadways is a reactive activity that may not be effective in preventing re- occurrences. A comprehensive anti-litter, recycling, and beautification solid waste management program must also include education and enforcement. Therefore, Walker County's new approach to anti-litter, recycling, and beautification is a comprehensive program that consists of four (4) major activities: Education, Recycling, Beautification, and Enforcement.

EDUCATION

All segments of the local population will be exposed to the new Walker County anti-litter, recycling, beautification, and enforcement program through professional presentations, brochures, newspaper advertising, radio spots, and television commercials. A professional educator will be used to prepare computer-generated presentations and videos for viewing by students in grades Kindergarten (K) through twelve (12) in the Walker County School system. Presentations will also be made to city and county commissions, local civic organizations, and senior citizen groups. It is estimated that as many as twenty presentations will be made throughout the county. Colorful brochures will be produced and available for distribution at each presentation. Additionally, recycle trailers with bins for newspaper, cardboard, and aluminum will be placed at all Walker County School. Students can participate in the recycling program by bringing their recyclable waste to school and disposing it into the appropriate bin. Newspaper ads will be published in the Walker County Messenger for a period of sixteen weeks. These ads will be used to raise the consciousness concerning litter in Walker County, the affect on the aesthetic quality of the community, and the penalty for littering violations. Newspaper advertising will also be used to raise the awareness of Walker County's recycling program, emphasizing the separation of recyclable waste from household garbage, the disposal of scrap tires and the location of a new Walker County Recycling Convenience Center. Radio stations will saturate the airwaves of Walker County for a period of sixteen weeks several times a day echoing the anti litter, recycling and enforcement messages described in the newspaper advertisements. Since the newspaper is published only one day per week, the radio spots will increase the size of the intended audience. And finally, a television station will produce a video and broadcast it to its viewers for a period of sixteen weeks. The broadcasts will reflect the anti- litter, recycling, beautification, and enforcement messages published in the newspaper and aired on the radio. The television broadcast coupled with newspaper and radio advertising will reach an even wider audience.

RECYCLING

A recycling facility and equipment will be installed, per the attached plans. A drive through drop-off recycling convenience center provided for the citizens of Walker County will have a full time attendant who removes the recyclable waste from the patrons vehicle and places it in the appropriate bin. Once a pre-determined amount of waste has been accumulated in a bin for recycling purposes, the attendant will use a small skid steer loader/forklift to remove the waste from the bin and places it into a baler. The baler compacts the waste into a small cube, and then the attendant bands the cube with a banding tool and removes it from the baler. Again with the aid of the skid loader/forklift, the attendant picks up the baled cube and places it in a transfer trailer just outside the building. Once the transfer trailer is full, it is transported to a buyer in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The trailer is transported to the recycling convenience center on an as need basis, where the bins are emptied and the trailer is returned to the waste disposal service center. Chattooga and Dade County recycling programs were analyzed to determine if a similar program would benefit Walker County. Chattooga and Dade County's recycling facilities, equipment, and processing operations, could be integrated into Walker County's overall solid waste management program. However, the methods of household waste collection in Walker County are door to door and recyclables are voluntarily dropped off at the transfer station, whereas household waste and recyclable waste in Chattooga County is collected at disposal service center sites around the county. Using information gathered from Dade County, a recycling program was designed to improve Walker County's current solid waste management recycling program. The new drive through drop-off Recycling Convenience Center will be located at Walker County's Marbletop Landfill site on Marble Top Drive in Walker County, Georgia (refer to Appendix - Sheet I). This site was selected because it is the present location where county residents voluntarily drop off household garbage, recyclable waste, and scrap tires and has ample space. The transfer station and Construction and Demolition facility are fully staffed and open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. five days per week. The transfer station scale-house, scales, waste transfer building, household garbage bins, and recycling bins are all located at the same site. The new Recycling Convenience Center will face east north east, and will be located on the site for maximum utilization of existing paved roads and drives. More importantly, the new building location provides the user with easy access to all waste disposal facilities, as well as to the new drop off Recycling Convenience Center. A full-time attendant will be on duty to unload recyclables from the patron's car, truck, van, or trailer and place them into the proper bin. The new facility will be a pre-engineered structural steel building with a metal roof. The overall size of the new building structure will cover 5,800 (100'X58') square feet; 4,000 (100'x40') square feet will be built on a concrete floor slab and used for storing and processing the various types of recycle waste; and 1,800 (100'x18') square feet will be over asphalt paving and used as a covered drive through drop off (refer to Appendix Sheet 2). Metal siding will be applied to the entire exterior of the south wall and to an eight (8) foot section of the east and west ends of the building's exterior walls. All other walls, with the exception of the office, will be 3' 6" high and constructed of 4" x 4" treated wood posts and rough-sawn lumber. The office wall will be 9' - 0" high and constructed of 2"x4" wood framing and rough-sawn lumber. Generally, the building will be an open structure with low interior walls to allow the attendant unrestricted visual surveillance of the drive through drop off area, while simultaneously monitoring the recycling operations and processes. The Recycle Convenience Center will house six (6) recyclable waste bins for disposal of aluminum, metal, plastic milk

Jugs, plastic beverage bottles, newspapers, and cardboard, which will operate much, like the Chattooga and Dade County Recycling Convenience Centers. Once a bin has accumulated an acceptable amount of waste for processing purposes, the attendant will remove the waste from the bin, with a small skid steer loader/forklift, and transfer it to the bailer. The bailer will compact the waste into a small cube. The cube will be banded by the attendant using a banding tool and removed from the bailer. The attendant will then use the skid steer loader/forklift to pick up the cube and place it in a transfer trailer. Once the trailer has become fully loaded, it will be transported to a buyer. Scrap tires will be dropped off at the tire cutter/shedder building where they will cut and bailed for delivery to the appropriate processor where they will be disposed of properly. Walker County's Beautification Program will continue to function as a part of the county's overall solid waste management program. Community service workers and volunteer organizations clean up litter along highways, roads, streets, and mountainsides. Walker County will provide safety vests, garbage bags, dumpsters, transportation, supervision, and collection services. The county will also continue its support of the "Adopt-A-Highway" program by providing and installing signposts on county roads for volunteer organizations.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement is an integral part of the comprehensive program for anti-litter, recycling, and beautification. A part-time code officer will receive training from the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to enforce state and local regulations governing littering, recycling, and disposal of scrap tires in Walker County. The code officer will be responsible for inventory, monitoring, and investigating all locations where scrap tires are stored, processed, or transported in Walker County. The code officer's duties will also include educating tire dealers, citizens, and industry on the importance of proper solid waste management and the penalties for violations and/or non-compliance with state and local scrap tire/solid waste ordinances. The part-time code officer will be provided an office, vehicle with a radio, and secretarial services. A budget will include a uniform, fuel, maintenance, repairs, supplies, equipment, and postage allowance.

BEAUTIFICATION

In addition to the use of Department of Corrections teams for litter control, Walker County is actively pursuing participation in the Georgia Clean and Beautiful program by applying for certification as a Keep America Beautiful System (KABS). This entails active support and participation from both the Public and Private sectors. The purpose of Georgia Clean and Beautiful, the first statewide program in the nation, is to institute a statewide effort to improve the physical quality of life for Georgia's citizens. One vital factor in achieving this goal is the establishment of KABS in every community that desires environmental improvement. KABS, developed by Keep America Beautiful, Inc. is the only program in the nation utilizing behavioral science to change attitudes toward waste handling practices.

Volunteers from organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Lookout Mountain Hang Glider Pilots Association, among others, also helps keep roadsides clean through the "Adopt-A-Highway" program. Walker County provides the safety vests, garbage bags,

"Adopt-A-Highway" sign posts (including installation on county roads), and garbage bag collection for these organizations.

Anti-Litter, Recycling & Beautification Budget

The overall budget for Walker County's program for anti-littering, recycling, and beautification are as follows (Refer to Appendix).

Education	\$14,000
Recycling	\$178,000
Beautification	\$9,150
<u>Enforcement</u>	<u>\$27,300</u>
Total	\$228,450

Walker County currently is not in a position to fund this amount but hopes through the acquisition of grants it will be able to secure the necessary funds. It will provide the manpower, 2,400-sq/ft building and land in addition to any available grants to secure this facility.

Recommendations

Funding and development for this facility will be spread over several years as time permits. The most critical pieces of equipment will first be purchased: the paper and plastic baler and the plastic shredder. This equipment will be set-up at the old dog pound location adjacent the transfer station until the recycle building can be built. The next equipment to be purchased would be the tire cutter and bailer. It would be located in the 2,400-sq/ft building, which would be erected concurrent to the acquisition. It is anticipated that it will take, at a minimum, three (3) years to secure all necessary funding to complete this facility.

APPENDIX

Walker County Georgia Anti-Litter, Recycling & Beautification Program Budget

CLASSIFICATION	CONTRACT	LABOR	MATERIALS	EQUIPMENT	TOTALS
EDUCATION					
Professional Educator	4,500				4,500
Power Point & Video			250		250
Presentations		1,500			1,500
Supplies			750		750
Brochures			1,500		1,500
Newspaper Advertising	2,000				2,000
TV & Radio Advertising	3,500				3,500
SUB-TOTALS	10,000	1,500	2,500		14,000
RECYCLING					
5,800 & 2,400 SQ/FT Metal Building	45,000	15,000	12,000		72,000
Recycling Trailers				22,000	22,000
Compactor Bailer & Banding				25,000	25,000
Plastic Shedder				8,000	8,000
Tire Shedder & Bailer				18,000	18,000
Skid-steer Loader				15,000	15,000
Access Drive Paving	2,500				2,500
Full time Attendant		15,500			15,500
SUB-TOTALS	47,500	30,500	12,000	88,000	178,000
BEAUTIFICATION					
Safety Vest			500		500
Garbage Bags			450		450
Bus (mileage)	1,500				1,500
Driver (part time)		5,500			5,500
Adopt-A-Highway Signs			1,200		1,200
SUB-TOTALS	1,500	5,500	2,150		9,150
ENFORCEMENT					
Code Officer (1/2 time)		8,500			8,500
Travel & Training		1,500			1,500
Uniform			250		250
Clerical Personnel (1/2 time)		4,500			4,500
Vehicle w/ radio				6,500	6,500
Fuel			2,200		2,200
Maintenance & Repairs			1,200		1,200
Supplies			600		600

Equipment				1,500	1,500
Postage			550		550
SUB-TOTALS		14,55	4,800	8,000	27,300
GRAND TOTALS	\$59,000	\$52,000	\$21,450	\$96,000	\$228,450

APPENDIX

3

Environmental
TRUST
C O M P A N Y
MEADOW BRANCH
LANDFILL FACILITY

November 19, 2007

Commissioner Bebe A. Heiskell
Walker County, Georgia
P.O. Box 445
LaFayette, GA 30728-0445

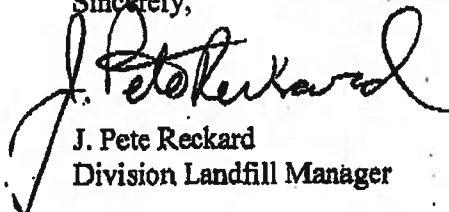
Dear Commissioner Heiskell:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Walker County, the City of Chickamauga, and the City of Lookout Mountain from 2007 to 2017. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation permit number for Environmental Trust Company - Meadow Branch Landfill, located at 233 County Road 166, Athens, Tennessee 37303-6804, is TDEC SNL 54-105-0174. This assurance is based upon Walker County, the City of Chickamauga, and the City of Lookout Mountain collectively disposing of approximately 15,000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank Walker County for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

If you have any questions, please call me at (423) 745-6396.

Sincerely,



J. Pete Reckard
Division Landfill Manager

Copy to Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

233 County Road 166
Athens, TN 37303
(423) 745-6396
(423) 745-6140 Fax

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

2205 County Road 6
Piedmont, AL 36272
P.O. Box 871
Cenote, AL 35960
(256) 447-1881
(256) 447-9274 Fax

October 9, 2006

City of LaFayette
Solid Waste Department
P.O. Box 89
LaFayette, GA 30728

Dear Mayor and Council,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by The City of LaFayette from 2007 to 2112 based on current volumes. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management permit number for this facility is 10-02. The assurance is based upon The City of LaFayette disposing of approximately 3,388 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank the City of LaFayette for this partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Jackie A. Moore'.

Jackie A. Moore
District Manager
Waste Management Three Corners Regional Landfill

November 20, 2007

Mayor Johnny Baker
City of Rossville, Georgia
P.O. Box 159
Rossville GA 30741

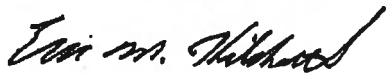
Dear Mayor Baker:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Rossville, from 2007 to 2017. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) permit number for the Sand Valley Landfill, located at 3345 County Road 209, Collinsville, Alabama 35961 is 25-04. This assurance is based upon the City of Rossville, disposing of approximately 20K tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank the City of Rossville for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

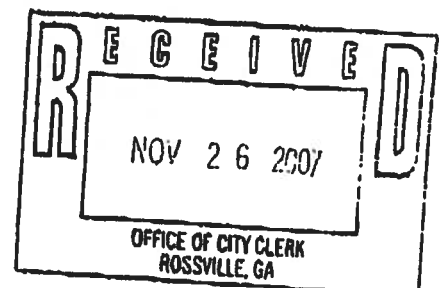
If you have any questions, please call me at (256) 524-3208.

Sincerely,



Eric M. Hildreth
Landfill Manager

Copy to - Coosa Valley Regional Development Center
PO Box 1798
Rome, GA 30162
ciones@cvrdc.org
Phone: 706-295-6485
Fax: 706-295-6665



APPENDIX

6

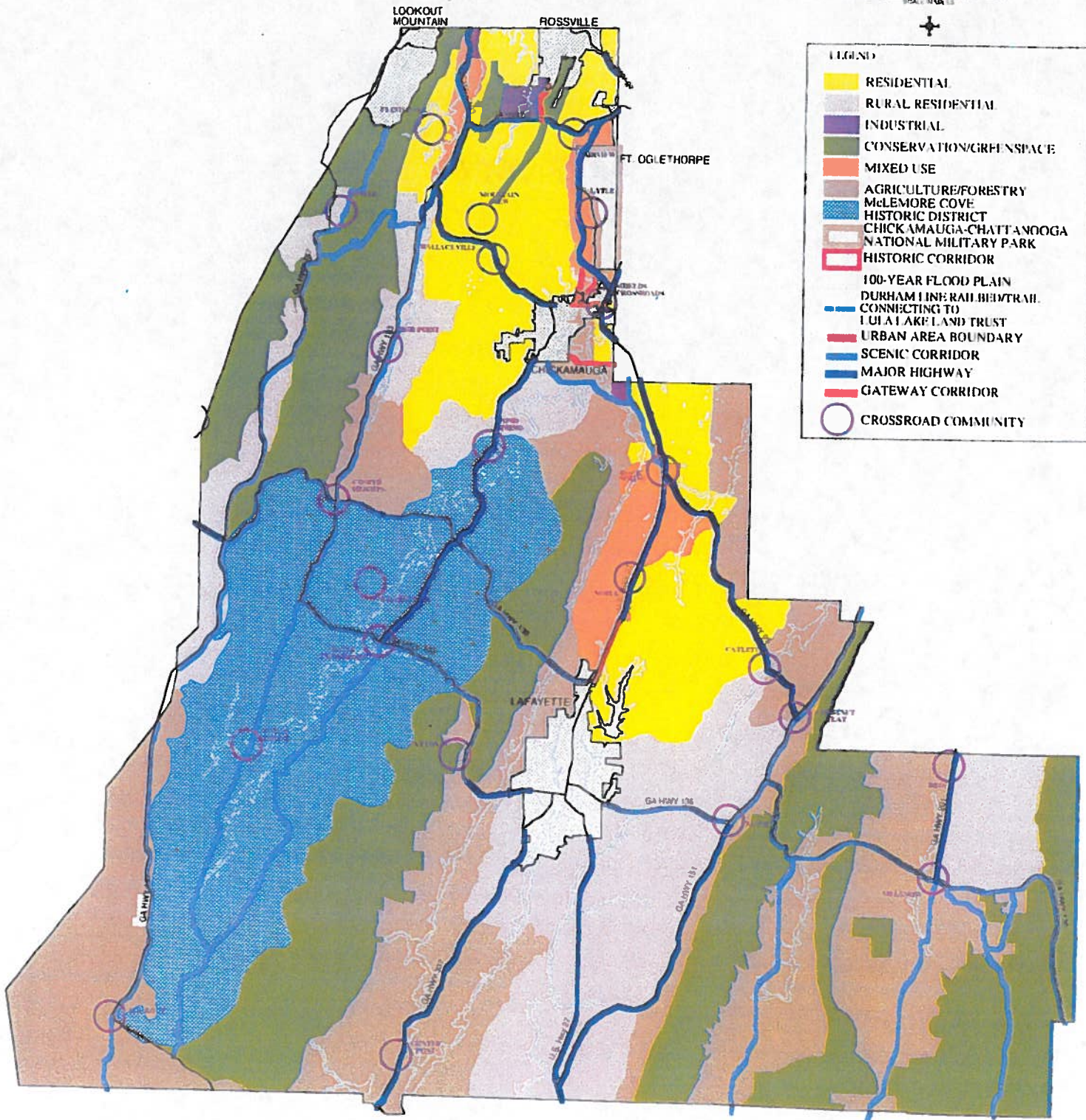
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT MAP WALKER COUNTY, GEORGIA

SEPTEMBER, 2006



LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
- RURAL RESIDENTIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- CONSERVATION/GREENSPACE
- MIXED USE
- AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY
- McLEMORE COVE
- HISTORIC DISTRICT
- CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA
- NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
- HISTORIC CORRIDOR
- 100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
- DURHAM LINE RAILBIETHAIL
- CONNECTING TO
- TULALAKE LAND TRUST
- URBAN AREA BOUNDARY
- SCENIC CORRIDOR
- MAJOR HIGHWAY
- GATEWAY CORRIDOR
- CROSSROAD COMMUNITY

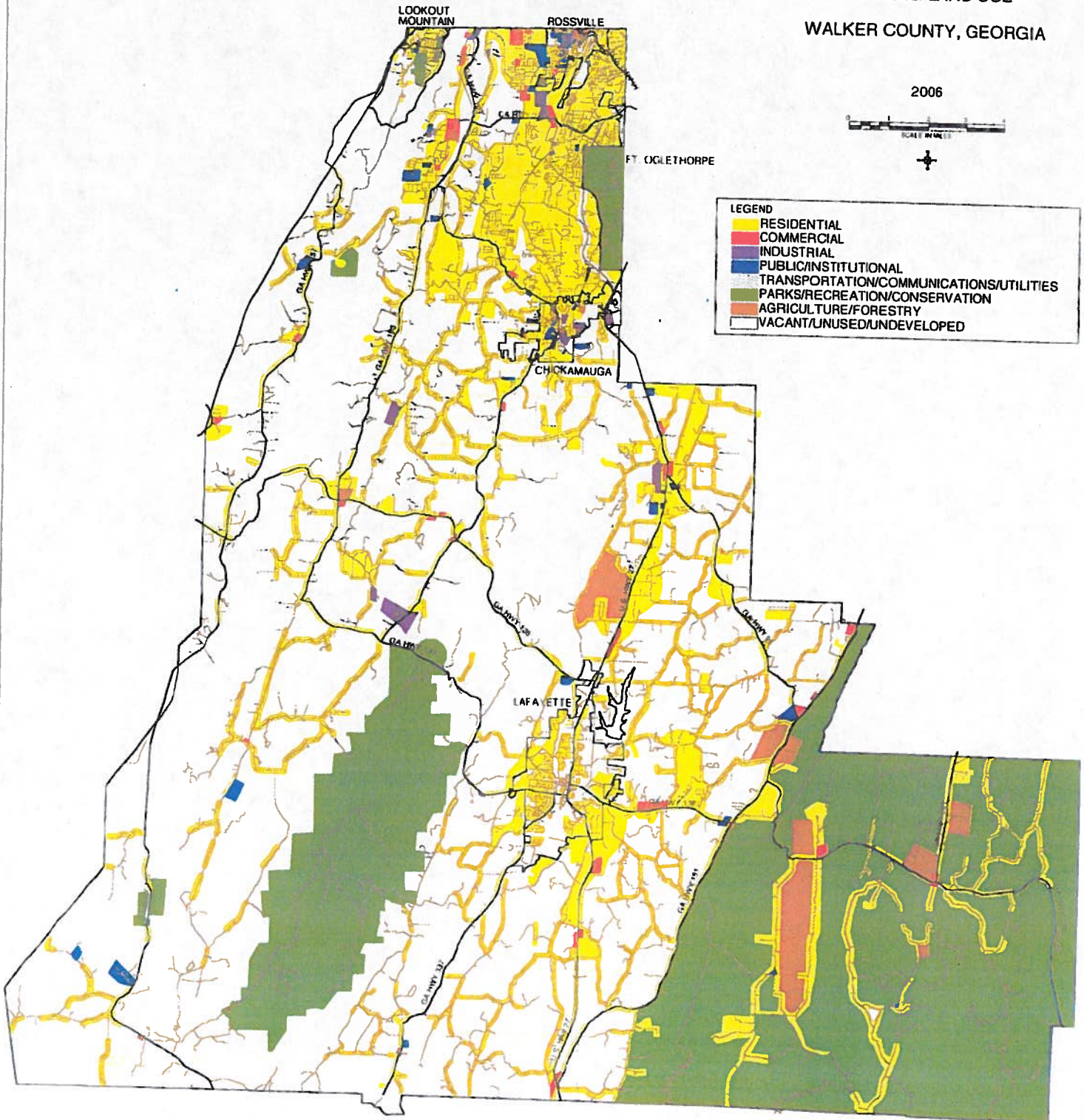


EXISTING LAND USE
WALKER COUNTY, GEORGIA

2006



LEGEND	
[Yellow]	RESIDENTIAL
[Red]	COMMERCIAL
[Blue]	INDUSTRIAL
[Dark Blue]	PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL
[Light Blue]	TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
[Green]	PARKS/RECREATION/CONSERVATION
[Orange]	AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY
[White]	VACANT/UNUSED/UNDEVELOPED



APPENDIX

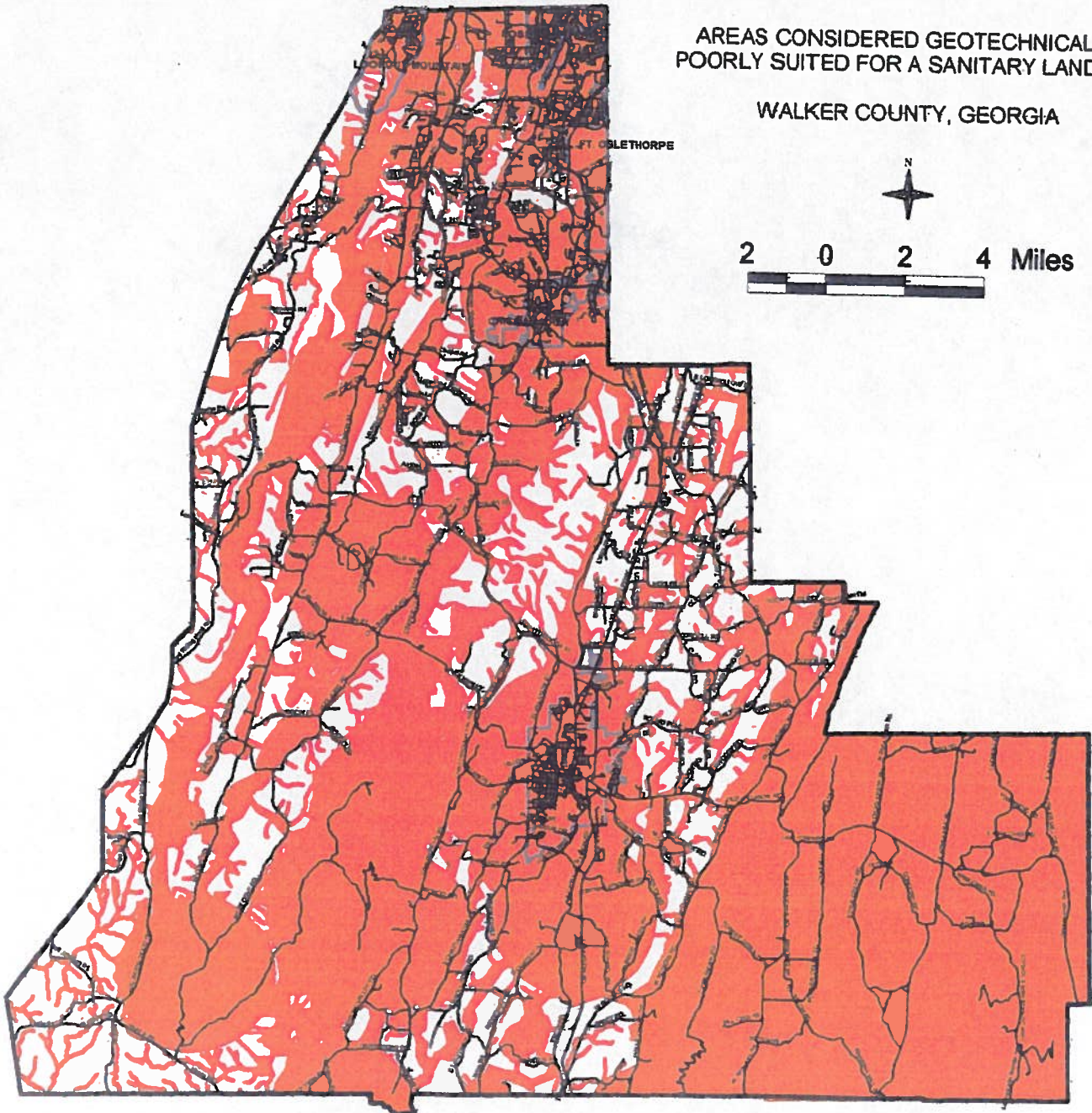
5


AREAS CONSIDERED GEOTECHNICALLY POORLY SUITED FOR A SANITARY LANDFILL

WALKER COUNTY, GEORGIA



2 0 2 4 Miles



 AREAS CONSIDERED GEOTECHNICALLY POORLY SUITED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OPERATION OF A SANITARY LANDFILL. FEATURES INCLUDE: SLOPES GREATER THAN 25%; STREAMS AND LAKES; GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREAS; POORLY SUITED SOILS; URBAN & BUILT-UP LANDS; MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES (2-MILE BUFFER); FEDERAL, STATE AND PUBLIC LANDS; WATER BODIES & WETLANDS; MAJOR HIGHWAYS, ROADS & AIRPORTS (3-MILE BUFFER). SOURCE: THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COMPOSITE MAP, "COOSA VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER, AREAS CONSIDERED GEOTECHNICALLY POORLY SUITED FOR A SANITARY LANDFILL", 1990. NOTE: THIS COMPOSITE MAP IS A COMPILED OF DATA HAVING SCALES RANGING FROM 1:63,360 TO 1:500,000. BECAUSE MAP FEATURES ARE FROM NINE DIFFERENT SOURCES, ONE FEATURE MAY NOT COINCIDE WITH FEATURES FROM ANOTHER SOURCE. ACTUAL SITE INVESTIGATIONS WOULD BE REQUIRED BEFORE DETERMINING SITE ACCEPTABILITY.

APPENDIX

4

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ANNOTATED MODEL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY ORDINANCE

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, BY THE COUNTY OF _____.

SECTION I TITLE & PURPOSE

A. Title

This ordinance will be known as "_____ County Solid Waste Management Facility Ordinance."

B. Statement of Purpose and Intent:

WHEREAS, the intent of this ordinance is to provide location standards for solid waste management facilities in _____ County. This ordinance will act in addition to the _____ County's Solid Waste Management Plan to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and natural resources of _____ County.

WHEREAS, Ga. Const. art. IX, § II, ¶ III (1983) provides that the governing authority of a county may exercise powers and provide services regarding garbage and solid waste collection and disposal; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia General Assembly enacted the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, (1989 Ga. Laws 1317-1391, codified as O.C.G.A. §§ 50-8-1 et al.) which requires local governments to adopt plans and regulations to implement plans for the protection and preservation of natural resources, the environment, vital areas, and land use; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs promulgated Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (Ga. Comp. R. and Regs. r. 110-3-2) to implement the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, and said rules require local governments to describe regulatory measures and land development regulations needed to implement local comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has promulgated Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (Ga. Comp. R. and Regs. r. 391-3-16), commonly known as the "Part V" Standards, requiring local governments to plan for the protection of natural resources, the environment, and vital areas of the State; and

WHEERAS, this reference shall be in compliance with _____ County's Solid Waste Management Plan

WHEREAS, _____ County recognizes that water quality is essential to the well-being of its citizens and its economy, and that the majority of the county residents rely on well water for their drinking water; and

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[The portion of this provision referencing well water may not be applicable to all counties. Edit as necessary.]

WHEREAS, _____ County has the highest concern for the public health, safety, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, _____ County wishes to preserve the environmental integrity and conservation of its natural resources; and

WHEREAS, _____ County recognizes that unregulated household hazardous waste found in municipal solid waste and construction and demolition waste poses a potential threat of contamination to our land and water resources through leaching and leakage; and

WHEREAS, _____ County seeks to prevent unplanned development from threatening property values.

SECTION II GENERAL APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

- A. This ordinance applies to all landfills sited within _____ County after the effective date of this ordinance.
- B. This Ordinance shall not apply to any permitted landfill operation existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, and any such landfill shall be allowed to continue in operation in accordance with the permit issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division. This Ordinance shall apply, however, to any new or expanded landfill for which a permit is issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division on or after the effective date of this Ordinance.

SECTION III DEFINITIONS

The term:

"100-year Floodplain" means the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood-prone areas of off-shore islands, that are inundated by the 100-year flood. A 100-year flood is a flood with a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period of time.

"Adjacent community" means the residential community that is in closest proximity to a particular pollution source or that has the highest levels of exposure from pollutants emitted or discharged from such facility.

"Buffer" means a natural or enhanced vegetated area with no or limited land disturbances.

"Division" means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

"Fault" means a fracture or a zone of fractures in any material along which strata on one side have been displaced with respect to that on the other side. Displacement is the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

"Groundwater" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

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"Holocene" means the most recent epoch of the Quaternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene Epoch to the present.

"Landfill" means any disposal facility permitted by the State of Georgia to receive industrial, municipal, construction and development or inert waste.

"Lateral expansion" means a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing landfill unit.

"Leachate" means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such wastes.

"Letter of Assurance" means the letter from the proper local governing body acknowledging that the planned landfill complies with local zoning and land use regulations required by EPD to be submitted along with a solid waste management facility site design and operational plan.

"Liner" means a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a disposal site or disposal site cell which restricts the downward or lateral escape of solid waste, solid waste constituents, or leachate.

"Litter" means discarded materials of every kind as referenced in O.C.G.A. §16-7-42(1).

"Operator" means the person(s) responsible for the overall operation of a facility or part of a facility.

"Owner" means the person(s) who owns a facility or part of a facility.

"Person" means the State of Georgia or any other state or any agency or institution thereof, and any municipality, county, political subdivision, public or private corporation, solid waste authority, special district empowered to engage in solid waste management activities, individual, partnership, association or other entity in Georgia or any other state. This term also includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, political subdivision, solid waste authority, special district empowered to engage in solid waste activities, or public or private corporation in Georgia or any other state. This term also includes employees, departments, and agencies of the federal government.

"Seismic Impact Zone" means an area with a ten percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage of the earth's gravitational pull will exceed 0.10g in 250 years. Maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material means the maximum expected horizontal acceleration depicted on a seismic hazard map, with a 90 percent or greater probability that the acceleration will not be exceeded in 250 years, or the maximum expected horizontal acceleration based on a site-specific seismic risk assessment. Lithified earth material means all rock, including all naturally occurring and naturally formed aggregates or masses of minerals or small particles of older rock that formed by crystallization of magma or by induration of loose sediments. This term does not include man-made materials, such as fill, concrete, and asphalt, or unconsolidated earth materials, soil, or regolith lying at or near the earth surface.

"Significant Groundwater Recharge Area" means any area of the earth's surface where water infiltrates into the ground to replenish an aquifer that has been mapped by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in Hydrologic Atlas 18 (1989 edition) within _____ County. Hydrologic Atlas 18, prepared by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and published by the Georgia Geologic Survey, identifies the most significant groundwater recharge

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areas of Georgia as spotted areas labeled as "areas of thick soils" is adopted by and incorporated as part of this Ordinance as if fully included.

"Solid Waste" means any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and community activities, but does not include recovered materials; solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. Section 1342; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

"Solid Waste Management" means the systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste.

"Solid Waste Management Facility" includes any facility for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment or disposal of solid wastes.

"Waste Disposal Boundary" means the limit of all waste disposal areas, appurtenances, and ancillary activities (including but not limited to internal access roads and drainage control devices).

"Waters of the State" means any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, and other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the State which are not entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.

"Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions and those areas defined as wetlands by the U.S. Corps. of Engineers. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

"Unstable Areas" means areas susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of the landfill structural components responsible for preventing releases from a landfill, such as, but not limited to, poor foundation conditions, areas susceptible to mass movements, and karst terrains.

SECTION IV ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND LOCATION STANDARDS

- A. All landfills regulated by this ordinance shall comply with the liner and leachate collection requirements. Liners and Leachate Collection Systems: new landfill units and lateral expansions shall be constructed with liners and leachate collection systems. The liner and leachate collection system must ensure that the concentration values listed in Table 1 will not be exceeded in the uppermost aquifer at the relevant point of compliance. The liner and leachate collection system must be designed and installed under the supervision of a professional engineer registered to practice in Georgia who shall certify the installation.

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TABLE 1

Chemical	MCL (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.0
Benzene	0.005
Cadmium	.01
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.05
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	0.1
1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
1, 2-Dichloroethane	0.005
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
Endrin	0.0002
Fluoride	4
Lindane	0.004
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Methoxychlor	0.1
Nitrate	10
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Toxaphene	0.005
1, 1, 1-Trichloromethane	0.2
Trichloroethylene	0.005
2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid	0.01
Vinyl Chloride	0.002

1. The liner and leachate collection system must, at a minimum, be designed with:
 - (a) a composite liner, as defined in paragraph c. of this section and a leachate collection system that is designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30-cm depth of leachate over the liner; and
 - (b) at least a five foot separation between the synthetic liner and the seasonal high ground water elevation.
 - (c) For purposes of this section, "composite liner" means a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 30-mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. FML components consisting of High Density

DRAFT

Polyethylene (HDPE) shall be at least 60-mil thick. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component.

2. The relevant point of compliance shall be no more than 150 meters from the waste management unit boundary and shall be located on land owned by the owner of the MSWLF unit. In determining the relevant point of compliance, at least the following factors will be considered:
 - (a) The hydrogeologic characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
 - (b) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the leachate;
 - (c) The quantity, quality, and direction, of flow of ground water;
 - (d) The proximity and withdrawal rate of the ground-water users;
 - (e) The availability of alternative drinking water supplies;
 - (f) The existing quality of the ground water, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impacts on the ground water and whether groundwater is currently used or reasonably expected to be used for drinking water;
 - (g) Public health, safety, and welfare effects; and
 - (h) Practicable capability of the owner or operator.

*[Based on recommendations made by the Oconee County Citizens Group, Inc. in *Landfill Siting Recommendations to Georgia EPD and State Regulations*]

- B. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within 3 miles of the outer boundary of a significant groundwater recharge area.

*[This adds one mile to the restricted area designated in O.C.G.A. 12-8-25.2 and prohibits the liner and leachate collection system exception per EPA statements that liners will eventually leak.]

- C. All new landfills or expansion of new landfills shall maintain a vegetated buffer 250 feet from waters of the state.
- D. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within one thousand (1000) feet of a public or private water supply well.
- E. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within two (2) miles of any surface water intake point or water supply watershed.
- F. No solid waste management facility shall be located in wetlands. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within 1000 feet of a wetland.

*[Expanded from O.C.G.A. 12-8-25.2, which prohibits the same for wetland areas unless the facility is equipped with a liner and leachate collection system and conforms to the Rules and Regulations. This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- G. No solid waste management facility shall be located in the 100-year floodplain.

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*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- H. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located in seismic impact zones.

*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- I. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located in unstable areas.

*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- J. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within four hundred (400) feet of a fault that has had displacement in Holocene time.

*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- K. The waste disposal boundary of any landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall not be located within four hundred (400) feet of the property line.
- L. The waste disposal boundary of any landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall not be located within one thousand (1000) feet of any occupied dwelling. The 1000-foot buffer may be reduced if the current owner of the dwelling provides a written waiver consenting to the waste disposal boundary being closer than 1000 feet.
- M. No disposal area shall interfere with the established natural flow of surface waters to the detriment or damage to adjoining public or private properties. The Board of Commissioners shall have the right to require an applicant to construct adequate sediment basins if it appears that substantial water or sediment may be carried into any nearby property or state waters.
- N. Hazardous wastes, as the term is defined by O.C.G.A. § 12-8-62(10), as may be amended from time to time, are prohibited.
- O. Prior to the commencement of any landfill operation within the County, the owner/operator of the proposed landfill shall obtain a water sample from all state waters and from all water supply wells located within two miles of the boundaries of all property owned by the owner/operator of the landfill, which shall be analyzed for all constituents listed in Appendix I and Appendix II to 40 C.F.R. Par 258, Subpart E, as amended, 56 Fed. Reg. 51032-51039 (October 9, 1991), by a properly accredited laboratory approved by the Board of Commissioners. These samples shall contain the exact location from which they were obtained, the name and address of the property owner who owns the land from which the water sample was taken, the name and address of the principal user of the water supply well, if different from the owner of the property upon which the well is located. The results of the individual analyses shall be certified by the laboratory and submitted to each property owner from whose property a sample was taken, and to the Board of Commissioners.
- P. All wells to be included in the groundwater monitoring program required by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division shall be monitored quarterly for all constituents in

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Appendix I and annually for all constituents contained in Appendix II of 40 C.F.R. Par 258, Subpart E, as amended, 56 Fed. Reg. 51032-51039 (October 9, 1991). Copies of all monitoring test well results shall be delivered to the Board of Commissioners promptly upon receipt by the owner/operator.

SECTION V TRAFFIC SAFETY

- A. All such operations shall be located on a state highway or county primary road, as defined by the Board of Commissioners, for ingress and egress thereto, and on a road that does not create traffic through an area developed primarily for residential purposes. Where necessary, the Board of Commissioners may require the applicant to construct and/or improve a road to accommodate the truck travel necessitated by the operations, as condition of such operation, and for the purpose of routing traffic around residential areas. A stop sign shall be erected and maintained by the owner/operator at all egress roads from the landfill. Under no circumstances shall trucks use private drives or private access routes to or from the applicants' property that are within 300 feet of any residence.
- B. Sufficient setbacks shall be provided from all property lines and public highways to assure adequate lateral support for the maintenance of adjacent public and private property. No disposal area shall be permitted closer than 500 feet from the interior boundary lines. Disposal areas shall at no time be permitted where adjoining lateral support for the maintenance of adjoining land is not maintained.

SECTION VI SIGHT BARRIERS AND FENCING

- A. Sight barriers shall be provided along all setback lines of the sites which lack natural screening conditions. Sight barriers shall consist of the following:
a berm of at least 10 feet in height and plantings of evergreen trees, not more than 10 feet apart, or evergreen shrubbery not more than 5 feet apart, in staggered rows, on the berm, parallel to the boundaries of the property. Evergreens shall be at least two-year transplants at the time of planting, shall grow to not less than 10 feet in height within two years or less, and shall be sufficiently spaced to provide effective sight barriers when 10 feet in height. Trees or shrubs that die must be promptly replaced.
- B. The landfill is to be completely fenced with 8-foot high, chain-link fence with three strands of barbed wire, angled 45 degrees toward the outside of the premises to the top. Such fence shall be located inside any berms or screening following the exterior boundaries. All entrances shall have an 8-foot high gate, which shall be closed and locked at all times that the landfill is not open.

SECTION VII NUISANCE ABATEMENT

- A. Air pollution, noise, and vibration, and their effects upon adjacent property owners shall be minimized by the use of adequate sound-proofed equipment and buildings designed to accomplish such minimization and approved by the Board of Commissioners, and by the proper use of berms, walls, and natural planting screens. Interior and adjoining roads used in the operations shall have their surfaces treated to

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minimize air pollution, noise and vibration

- B. Rodent traps shall be placed 100 yards apart around the perimeter of the landfill, inside the fence, and shall be inspected and cleaned not less than once per day.
- C. Any security lighting deemed necessary by the owner/operator shall be the sodium vapor type and shall be aligned so that no part of the illuminated field falls on adjacent property.
- D. Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public water supply and install at least one outlet per square acre in order to ensure adequate water supply and facilities for quick delivery of water to any part of the property for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Capacity shall be such that at least 50 gallons of water per minute can be applied to any fire, continuously, for at least 10 hours. The source of the water supply and facilities to provide for the delivery of the water shall be indicated on the plans submitted for approval to the Board of Commissioners.
- E. Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public sewer system for the disposal of its leachate. If necessary for the local publicly owned treatment works to handle the leachate, the owner/operator shall fund all necessary improvements to the publicly owned treatment works through which the leachate will be discharged.
- F. All litter shall be collected from the landfill site by the end of each working day and either placed in the fill, compacted and covered that day, or stored in a covered container.

SECTION VIII OPERATING HOURS

- A. All operations, other than maintenance of equipment in fully-enclosed buildings, shall be conducted only between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. A sign clearly indicating the hours of operation and prohibiting dumping at all other times shall be placed in a conspicuous location at the entrance. Disposal facilities shall have qualified personnel on duty at all times to direct the dumping, spreading, compaction, and covering of materials. All such personnel shall reside within the County in close enough proximity to respond in the event of a fire.

SECTION IX ACCESS TO PUBLIC

- A. Any landfill shall be open to use by County residents, property owners, and businesses, during established business hours, at a rate to be agreed upon by the Board of Commissioners. Special handling fees may be charged for bulky or difficult to process items.

SECTION X MITIGATION TRUST FUND FOR LANDFILL PROBLEMS

- A. A trust fund shall be established at a bank within the County chosen by the Board of Commissioners. The Operator shall pay \$1.00 per ton of waste disposed into this trust fund for the life of the landfill. Expenditures from the trust fund are to be approved by a committee consisting of one citizen appointment by the Board of Commissioners, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and one representative of the owner/operator. Funds may be used to mitigate any and all impacts of the landfill

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without limitation including for off-site litter control, groundwater and surface water monitoring, provision of alternative water supplies, and payments to adjacent property owners and others, at the discretion of the committee, for damages caused as a result of the landfill or its related operations. The trust fund shall exist and earn interest for 20 years following the expiration of the post-closure period, and at that time the remaining funds shall be paid to the owner/operator or its successor or assigns.

- B. In the event that there is a statistically significant increase over background values, as determined by the Board of Commissioners, for any constituent for which monitoring is required, further waste disposal shall cease until such time as the groundwater contamination has been remediated to background values. When any water supply well is located downgradient and within one mile of a contaminant plume, as determined by the Board of Commissioners, an alternate water supply shall, at the discretion of the Board of Commissioners, be provided by the owner/operator of the landfill, and at the expense of the owner/operator, for protection of the public health and welfare. Bottled water shall be provided as a temporary measure until a permanent, alternate water supply can be provided by installing a new well in a location approved by the Board of Commissioners and the affected property owner, by connecting the property owner to an existing municipal water supply if acceptable to the property owner, or, if so requested by the Board of Commissioners, by building for and donating to the County a public water supply system.

SECTION XI RECLAMATION OR REDEVELOPMENT

- A. A reclamation plan for the closed landfill shall be submitted to and approved by the Board of Commissioners along with the application submitted to this Ordinance. The plan shall propose reclamation or redevelopment that will best serve the needs and interests of the citizens of _____ County. Reclamation or redevelopment shall be accomplished as soon as practicable following closure of any areas of the landfill. Substantial completion of reclamation or redevelopment shall be effected within two years after termination of the waste disposal facility. Inactivity for six consecutive months shall constitute, for this purpose, termination of disposal activities.
- B. Approval of a reclamation or redevelopment plan by the Board of Commissioner will be based upon consideration of the following factors:
1. The most advantageous use of the land, resources, and property.
 2. The character of the area in question and its particular suitability, if any, for the particular use.
 3. Conservation of property values as well as natural resources and the general appropriate trend and character of development in the subject area.
 4. The protection and preservation of the general health, safety, and welfare of the County.

SECTION XII APPLICATION REQUIRED

- A. Each person proposing to locate a solid waste management facility in _____ County shall submit an application for a letter of assurance demonstrating compliance with the provisions contained in this _____ and consistency with the _____ County solid waste management plan.

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A. An application shall contain the following information:

1. A description of the company, information on its financial capability, and a detailed history of all its past activities in the field of solid waste management, including a synopsis of every other facility it has operated, and including a detailed account of all past and pending litigation, favorable and unfavorable, and any records indicating failure to comply with environmental, public health and/or safety regulations and laws. Include the record of any subsidiary or parent corporation having an interest greater than five percent of the outstanding shares of the applicant corporation.
2. Evidence of liability insurance coverage with minimum limits of \$1,000,000.00 for sudden events and \$10,000,000.00 for non-sudden events. Such insurance shall cover injury or damage occurring upon the site of the operation and upon properties in the vicinity of the landfill as the result of conditions or activities occurring in connection with the operation of the landfill. An insurance carrier approved by the Board of Commissioners shall issue such policies, and such policies shall be filed with the Board of Commissioners. The deductible written into the insurance policy shall not exceed five percent of the per-incident limit of the liability of the policy. The coverage obtained by the owner/operator to fulfill the requirements of this section shall include the provision that the insurer shall notify the Board of Commissioners 30 days prior to the cancellation of the insurance for any reason. The insured must provide evidence that \$10,000,000.00 liability insurance is to run for five years subsequent to closure to cover post-closure costs. Also provide a history of any claims against the company at any site, including the record of any subsidiary or parent corporation as defined above.
3. Justification for and anticipated benefits from the project.
4. A description of the scope of the proposed project, including an estimated schedule of how much and what kinds of waste the facility would accept, where the material would come from, what pretreatment will be required of wastes unacceptable to the facility without such pretreatment, and how long the facility is expected to operate.
5. Yearly site operation expenses and an estimate of the costs for the lifetime of the project.
6. The proposed method of financing the project, including development, operation and closure stages. Include a list of the financial institution name(s), which will be funding construction.
7. Provide resumes of management personnel and the proposed number of employees and types of positions, including information on the training and experience required for each position, and safety precautions undertaken for the protection of personnel.
8. The anticipated date to begin construction.
9. The anticipated date to begin operation.
10. A detailed estimate of the types and amount of local government services required by the operator in each year.
11. A description of emergency procedures and safety and security precautions that will be in use at the facility. This information should include details on emergency assistance and emergency medical treatment that will be required from the area's medical facilities, _____ County Rescue Squad and community fire departments.

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12. A description of the environmental protection measures to be taken by the applicant to prevent contamination in and around the facility site and the description of planned monitoring systems, with an estimated annual budget of each of these items.
 13. A description of the environmental protection measures to be used during transportation of materials to and from the facility, with an estimated annual budget for these arrangements and an estimate of the volume of material to be transported during each year of operation.
 14. A description of anticipated need for post-closure care.
- B. A map or other written material attached to the application shall include but is not limited to the following information:
1. Ownership.
 - (a) Name, address and telephone number of legal owner (and/or agent) of the subject property.
 - (b) Name address and telephone number of professional persons responsible for the plat of survey.
 - (c) Description of any existing rights-of-way or easements affecting the property.
 - (d) Reference to any existing restrictive covenants on the property.
 2. Description. Location of property tax map and parcel number. This description should include a reference to the deed book and page number or other evidence of title the current property owner may have.
 3. Features. Each map shall contain the following information:
 - (a) Drawn to scale of not more than 200 feet to the inch.
 - (b) Location sketch map showing relationship of the project to the surrounding area.
 - (c) Graphic scale, date, north arrow, and legend.
 - (d) Location of property with respect to surrounding property and roads, and the names and addresses of adjacent property owners according to county tax records.
 - (e) Existing uses of the surrounding property.
 - (f) The location of all boundary lines of the property.
 - (g) The total acreage of land in the project.
 - (h) The location of existing and/or platted streets, easements, buildings, railroads, cemeteries, bridges, sewers, water mains, culverts, wells and gas and electric transmission lines.
 - (i) The location of water bodies, water courses, groundwater aquifers, springs, wetlands and other pertinent features.
 - (j) The location, dimensions, and acreage of all property proposed to be set aside for various uses on the applicant's property.
 - (k) The location of all test wells and/or borings.
 - (l) The location of the 500- and 100-year flood plain, and records of flood, including inundation due to dam break.
 - (m) The location of historic properties and gravesites, including any plans of relocation of graves and properties having historical significance.
 4. Geological map. A map showing location of faults, dikes, sills and other pertinent geologic features, including bedrock type and strike and dip of any mappable bedding; the depth and degree of weathering (saprolite); identification and location of clay as to thickness, type and permeability; and location of the water table as to approximate depth, gradient and surface configuration.

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5. Topographic map. A topographic map with contours at vertical intervals of not more than five feet at the same scale as to the project site map shall be included. Date, method of preparation and preparer of said survey shall be stated.
 6. Transportation route map. A map showing proposed transportation routes to and from the facility site, including location of towns and emergency and safety facilities. Include an estimate of the volume of material to travel on each route.
- C. The application shall address the following factors with regard to, but not limited to, on-site storage and/or disposal:
1. Contaminant flow to water table, including leachate monitoring, collecting and withdrawal systems; clay and synthetic liners (extra thickness, multiple liners); spill prevention and containment measures.
 2. Contaminant movement to groundwater, including groundwater monitoring systems at the site and in potentially affected areas; subsurface "slurry wall" barrier controls and other groundwater withdrawals in the area.
 3. Predictability of contaminant movement, based on preconstructed borings and groundwater modeling.
 4. Potential effect on surface waters, planned collection systems for surface water run-off, and planned exclusion systems for surface water run-on.
 5. Potential effect on aquifers, planned provisions for alternate water supply systems and facilities for immediate pumping and treatment of contaminated water.
 6. Potential effect on public water supply, planned run-off collection and treatment and provisions for alternate supply systems.
 7. Possibility of site flooding; and planned special facility design, special control dikes, and buffer zone setback in area of standard project flood area.
 8. Potential human exposure to untreated waste water, including planned safety procedures, clothing, instruction, and practice for employees; and planned oversized of redundant treatment capacity, effluent monitoring and automatic shutdown systems.
- D. In addition to the above, an application shall show the ability to comply with each provision of Section III, Location Standards.

SECTION XIV

APPLICATION PROCESSING FEES

- A. The _____ County Board of Commissioners shall require an application fee in the amount of [\$_____ *] to reimburse the county for the costs of any needed professional assistance that may be required to evaluate the permit application and amendments, verify its contents and evaluate the impact of such a permit on the community, public health and environment. This assistance may include, but shall not be limited to, the assistance of lawyers, biologists, geologists, engineers, chemists, hydrologists, emergency response, transportation and public health experts, land appraisers and professional testing laboratories. Funds not so expended in the legitimate review of the permit application shall be returned to the applicant.
- B. Failure to provide these funds within 30 days of demand shall result in termination of the permit process or cancellation of the permit. The _____ County Board of Commissioners may take legal action against the applicant for any costs incurred to the county up to the point of termination.

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*[A Fee Schedule should be developed based upon the different types of facilities that may require evaluation. The schedule should show a relationship to the potential cost incurred by the county to review the application.]

SECTION XV PUBLIC NOTICE AND REVIEW OF APPLICATION

- A. Before the applicant identifies a potential site and conducts a hydrological study for submission to the Division for site suitability, the applicant shall notify the local government and participate in a public meeting as described herein:
1. The local government shall give notice of the meeting published in a newspaper of general circulation at least twice per week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of the meeting. The cost of publication shall be the applicant's responsibility.
 2. The notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the meeting.
 3. The purpose of the public meeting shall be to discuss the waste management needs of the local government, to describe the siting process to be followed, and to allow for public input.
 4. The meeting shall be conducted by the local government, the County Commission or its designee.

- B. The applicant shall submit to _____ County Board of Commissioners [12*] copies of all information required by federal and state agencies for the facility for which it requests a county permit at the time such information is submitted to the state and federal government. The review procedure shall not begin nor shall the application be designated as complete until such time as all required data are submitted and the appropriate fees are paid, or suitable arrangements for payment have been approved by the _____ County Board of Commissioners.

*[Modify as necessary]

- C. A designee of the board of county commissioners shall compile copies of all reports, applications, minutes of meetings, reports by consultants and similar materials. These materials shall be placed in one location with free access to the public and be made available for copying any portion or all of any document at cost.
- D. Within forty-five (45) days of the submission of the application, the _____ County Board of Commissioners shall set a time for a public hearing so that the applicant can present his plans and answer questions regarding the same.
- E. The Applicant shall be required to pay for notice to be published at least twice in the County's legal organ prior to the hearing. Notice shall be published beginning at least seven (7) but not more than forty-five (45) days prior to the date of the hearing. The notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the hearing. Copies of all ads or a certification from the publisher must be submitted to the Board prior to each hearing.
- F. After the hearing, the _____ County Board of Commissioners shall have sixty (60) days in which to determine if the application is complete and shall mail notice of its determination to the applicant. If the application is not complete, the applicant will have six months to complete the application. However, the applicant may at the end of six months make a showing of cause to the _____ County Board of Commissioners, and, if the _____

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County Board of Commissioners finds that the delay is justified and in good faith, they can grant the applicant a maximum three month extension.

- G. Once a completed application is submitted to the County the applicant shall be required to send a letter via first class mail to all adjoining property owners, as shown on the tax records of the County on the date of the application, and to all property owners where any portion of their property is within one thousand (1000) feet of the boundary of the facility. This notice shall be required to state that the applicant is seeking a letter of assurance for a solid waste management facility. Certification of this notice and a list of all notified owners must be provided to the Board, prior to the public meeting for public comment on the completed application.
- H. Each application shall require an analysis conducted by the county staff and a consultant or consultants selected by the _____ County Board of Commissioners. The analysis shall be completed within 90 days from the day the application is determined to be complete. In certain instances where the complexity of the application requires more than the usual 90 days, the county staff and/or consultant may request an additional 60 days from the _____ County Board of Commissioners, and the proponent has the option of requesting the _____ County Board of Commissioners to extend the analysis period to allow time for responding to staff and/or consultant requests for additional information on a completed application. In the event the integrated long-range solid waste management plan is not completed by the end of the analysis period, the consultant or staff may request an additional 90 days to allow for the completion of the plan.
- I. The _____ County staff and each consultant shall make reports on the application to the _____ County Board of Commissioners at their meetings.
- J. The _____ County Board of Commissioners shall call a public meeting for public comment on the completed application along with the analysis of county staff and consultants. The purpose of this meeting shall be for public review of the application. The staff shall give notice by regular mail of the time and place of the public meeting to the owner and adjacent property owners as specified on the map. Said notice shall be mailed not less than 14 days prior to the date specified thereon. Notice of a public meeting shall be posted by the applicant on the proposed facility property on each and every street of access not less than 14 days prior to the date specified thereon. Said posted notice shall be at intervals of not greater than 1,500 feet. The applicant shall also place notice in the county newspaper not less than 14 days prior to the dates specified thereon.
- K. At the public meeting for public comment the applicant shall again present its application, and any supplemental information requested by the Board of Commissioners. The Board members shall have the opportunity to ask questions of the staff, consultants, any experts, the applicant, supporters and opponents. The hearing shall be transcribed or recorded so that it may be transcribed later if necessary. The applicant and supporters shall be granted equal time as opponents. The minimum time allowed per side is fifteen (15) minutes. The Board may allow more time than the minimum if the application is complex, or the number of witnesses warrants a further extension. If the Board determines that there are a great number of opponents with the same interest (for example, members of the same neighborhood), the Board may require that a spokesman be designated. The opponents may also be represented by an attorney. The applicant, supporters and opponents shall have the right to provide testimony, including expert testimony, in support of their position. Each party shall have a

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reasonable opportunity to ask questions of the other side, in an orderly manner as controlled by the Board.

- L. Within 45 days after receipt of the final analysis, complete application and public comment, the county staff and consultants shall make a recommendation to the _____ County Board of Commissioners at a public meeting whether to accept the application, deny it, or accept it with modifications. This recommendation shall be made to the full Board of Commissioners.

SECTION XVI EVALUATION CRITERIA

The County Commission shall issue a letter of assurance for any solid waste management facility in _____ County, as required by state law and regulations, if such facility complies with the location standards and is consistent with the _____ County Solid Waste Management Plan.

- A. The _____ County Board of Commissioners, however, before deciding whether to accept the proposal or to accept it with modifications, shall make the following determinations:
1. That there is a bona fide need for the facility and there is no reasonable alternative facility which will pose a lesser threat to the environment.
 2. That the construction and operation of the facility will not pose a health or environmental risk to the surrounding locality.
 3. That the applicant (or facility operator) has the capability and financial resources to construct, operate and maintain the facility.
 4. That the applicant or operator has taken or consented in writing to take any and all reasonable measures to comply with the applicable federal, state and local regulations and ordinances.
 5. That the applicant's plan represents the best available technology for handling the waste and the applicant has demonstrated that it will employ the best management practices in handling the waste at the proposed facility.
 6. That the proposed use will not have an unreasonably negative impact to traffic on adjacent streets and in regard to adjacent residential, commercial and industrial uses.
 7. That the proposed use will not have an unreasonably negative impact on health, safety, aesthetics, property value, or other elements of the community.
 8. If there are environmentally sensitive areas on the subject property, that the proposed plans adequately protect those areas.
 9. That the facility is compatible with _____ County's integrated county long-range solid waste management plan, taking into account alternative methods of management such as recycling.
 10. That the proposed facility will not result in inequitable and disproportionate health or environmental effects on the adjacent community as defined above. In making this determination, the County shall consider the existing pollution load impacting the adjacent community, the number of existing pollution sources in proximity to that community, the health of the adjacent community, and any other factors the County deems relevant. As part of the application process, the Board can also consider information from the applicant, community leaders, local health agencies, and any other sources as necessary to determine whether the proposed facility will have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on the adjacent community

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- B. At its next scheduled meeting, the _____ County Board of Commissioners shall make its decision to grant the permit, deny it, or grant it with specified conditions.
- C. Each Board member shall prepare a written decision or decisions to be voted on by the Board at the next scheduled meeting. Board members may individually meet with the County Attorney's office to prepare a written decision.
- D. Written decisions should be based on the evidence in the record and the criteria in the ordinance.
- E. At the next scheduled meeting any Board member may put forward a written decision to be voted on. Written decisions may be supplemented with further conditions proposed at the meeting. No vote shall be final until the Board of Commissioners adopts a written decision.
- F. Any proposal shall be specifically conditioned to the site plan, maps, elevation renderings, and other detailed plans to insure that the development is erected in accordance with the presented materials. The approval may also impose additional conditions, if the conditions are designed to minimize the impact of the use on the neighboring property, streets, and so forth.

SECTION XVII APPEAL PROCESS

- A. In the event that an application is denied, the applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of _____ County within thirty (30) days. The applicant shall file a copy of the appeal with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, and the Clerk shall forward a copy of the entire record (including evidence submitted by all sides) to the Superior Court as soon as is practicable, along with the minutes of the hearings, copies of the tapes or transcriptions of the hearings, the written decision, a copy of the ordinance, and all other relevant ordinances, maps and documents.

*[Depending on how this ordinance is codified in the county code, it may need to have/reference due process provisions such as this appeals process].

SECTION XVIII ENFORCEMENT

- A. Failure to comply with this section will result in a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$1000 per day per violation.

*[Depending on how this ordinance is codified in the county code, it may need to have/reference an enforcement process. Penalties may likely be consistent with those for zoning violations.]

SECTION XVIII EXISTING SANITARY LANDFILL OPERATIONS

A

SECTION XIX SEVERABILITY

- A. Should any portion of this ordinance be adjudicated to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall be considered severable and shall continue in full force and effect.

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SECTION XX REPEAL OF CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS OR ORDINANCES

- A. All resolutions or ordinances and parts or sections of resolutions or ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

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Additional Considerations

There are many additional considerations that can be added to the Model Ordinance that can increase the control that the county has in determining where and how a landfill will be operated in their county. A few of these are listed below.

1. Special Use Permits:

A good example of a special use permit application process is the Solid Waste and Scrap Tire Management Ordinance of Emanuel County. Emanuel County requires the special use permit to be renewed on an annual basis with appropriate fees attached.

2. Other Areas That Would Benefit from Buffer Zones:

Schools
Historical Sites
Parks
Greenspace

3. Vehicle and Road Access Restrictions:

Cleanliness, ingress and egress from the facility, leaks and spills are possibilities for regulation. Road access is also an important factor to consider. It may be advisable to require landfills to be sited within a defined proximity to state highways.

4. Supplementary Information Requirements:

Landscaping and Buffer Plans
Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans
Topographic maps that show elevation and land features
Noise Level Control Plan
Remediation Plan
Maximum Landfill Cell Elevation
Security Plan

5. Reciprocity

It is also important to consider reciprocity in regard to landfill siting regulations. Including a resolution to not send local waste to any facility that was not sited under similar regulations would be beneficial in promoting the protection of natural resources across Georgia.

APPENDIX

7

**Walker County
And the cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain and Rossville**

Solid Waste interviews, e-mails, phone calls and faxes

County

Sole County Commissioner – Ms. Bebe A. Heiskell

County Solid Waste Consultant – Mr. Terry Toole

County Solid Waste Director – Mr. Bill Byrd

C&D Landfill, Transfer Station and Recycling –
Administrative Assistant – Teresa Jackson

Chickamauga

City Manager – Mr. John Culpepper

LaFayette

City Public Works Director – Mr. Richard Moore

Lookout Mountain

City Public Works Director – Mr. Daniel Cates

Rossville

City Clerk – Ms. Sherry Foster

Allied Waste (BFI) Corporation

Regional Sales Manger – Mr. Bob Stone

White's Transfer Station (private)

Owner – Mr. Steve White

State Agencies

Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

APPENDIX

8

RESOLUTION OF THE WALKER COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WHEREAS, pursuant to the rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Walker County and the cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a solid waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, Walker County and the cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Walker County Commissioner that the Walker County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan (December 4, 2007) is officially approved and adopted.

BE IT SO RESOLVED this 10th day of January 2008.

Walker County, Georgia

By:

Bebe Heiskell

Bebe Heiskell, Commissioner
Walker County, Georgia

Attest:

Briggitt Garrett

Briggitt Garrett, County Clerk


A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chickamauga, Georgia that the Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan (December 4, 2007) is officially approved and adopted

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 17th OF JANUARY, 2008.



Ray Crowder
Mayor of Chickamauga

ATTEST:



Jane Ramey
City Clerk

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of LaFayette, Georgia that the Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan (December 4, 2007) is officially approved and adopted

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 14th OF January, 2008.



**H. Neal Florence
Mayor of LaFayette**

ATTEST:


**Brenda Anderson
City Clerk**

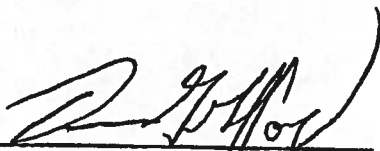
A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

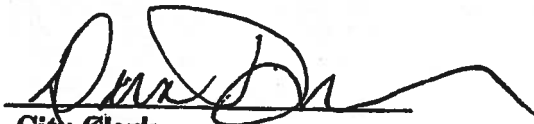
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Lookout Mountain, Georgia that the Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan (December 4, 2007) is officially approved and adopted

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 21 OF JANUARY, 2008.



Tom Gifford
Mayor of Lookout Mountain

ATTEST:



City Clerk

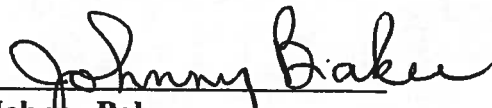
A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Walker County and the Cities of Chickamauga, LaFayette, Lookout Mountain, and Rossville have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Rossville, Georgia that the Walker County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan (December 4, 2007) is officially approved and adopted

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 14 OF January, 2008.


Johnny Baker
Mayor of Rossville

ATTEST:


City Clerk

[Editable
Version](#)
[Search For
Itineraries](#)
[Your Itinerary
Notes](#)
[Flex
Menu](#)
[AdminWeb
Menu](#)

Itinerary for Cynthia "Cindy" A. Eidson

DCAItinerary	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	11/29/2010	11/30/2010	12/1/2010	12/2/2010	12/3/2010
Cynthia "Cindy" A. Eidson (404) 679-3101 Room 166	8:00 - 4:30 Office	8:00 - 5:30 Office	8:00 - 5:30 Office	8:00 - 5:30 CWW Day 11/8/10	8:00 - 5:30 Office
DCAItinerary	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	12/6/2010	12/7/2010	12/8/2010	12/9/2010	12/10/2010
Cynthia "Cindy" A. Eidson (404) 679-3101 Room 166	CWO Off Day CWW Day	8:00 - 5:30 Office	8:00 - 5:30 Office	8:00 - 5:30 Office	8:00 - 5:30 FW-Region 4
DCAItinerary	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	12/13/2010	12/14/2010	12/15/2010	12/16/2010	12/17/2010
Cynthia "Cindy" A. Eidson (404) 679-3101 Room 166	8:00 - 4:30 Region 8, 10 & 11 Manager's meeting Thomasville	8:00 - 5:30 Return trip from Thomasville	8:00 - 5:30 West Point Tour	8:00 - 5:30 Meeting with Woodstock	8:00 - 5:30 Meeting with Corinne regarding Redev. Tools PowerPoint
DCAItinerary	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	12/20/2010	12/21/2010	12/22/2010	12/23/2010	12/24/2010
Cynthia "Cindy" A. Eidson (404) 679-3101 Room 166	-- CWW Day	-- Leave	-- Office	Christmas Holiday Holiday	Christmas Day Holiday

If you have questions on the Flex System policies and procedures, please contact the [Office of Human Resources](#). For technical issues, please contact the [Computer Service Center](#).

<Systems_Design/Development> Developed May 2003 for the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

